HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,888—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th June
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7556	K. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5934	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7556	K. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5924	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5611	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5934	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7512	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5924	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5934	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transit there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

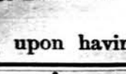
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Moson	5,400	19th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to.

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 16th June,

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON



ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 522

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 550.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
NUBIA	T. G. Knox	13th June.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	19th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	30th June.
ARABIA	George Read	10th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,239	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	27th Aug. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS, SPECIALISTS IN

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED

FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,

MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,

80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,

FORT, BOMBAY.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,
THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO—MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

ROBERTSON'S

DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.

To be had of

ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
BARS, RESTAURANTS
AND
HOTELS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 8	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAIN will be RUN on SATURDAY next, the 13th June, 1903, and the UP EXPRESS on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1903, as usual for the convenience of NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAVLA Passengers.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 10th June, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 23rd June, 1903, for CONSTRUCTING a MORTUARY in the Compound of the Sr. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Bombay. The value of work will be about Rs. 7,180.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 8th June, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. ARDESHIR FRAMJI KHARADI, SHAPURJI NUSSERWANJI CHANDABHAI, both of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants, and RAO SAHEB C. MORAR RAO of Madras Hindu Inhabitant, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Second Kolbhat Wadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards, be the same, little more or less, the land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1704, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 168, and the messuage and premises assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under C Ward No. 320, Street No. 17 Vaka Mohalla, and now in the possession of the vendors and their tenants and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Second Kolbhat Wadi Lane, on or towards the West by the Fish and Vegetable Market, belonging to Shaik Mahomed Jaffer Pattan, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and the house of Rustomjee Coverjee Mistree, and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and the house of Rustomjee Pestonjee Nalturwalla. —Dated this 14th day of May, 1903.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Suit No. 458/1345 of 1901.

KALIDAS KALLIANJI and 2 PRANJIWANDAS KALIDAS doing business as VASTA KALIANJI.....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

LADY JANBAI, widow of SIR THARIA TOPUN in her personal capacity and as legal heir and representative of MAHOMEDALLI THARIA TOPUN, deceased, residing at Hill Road, Bandora.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 18th day of May, 1903, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the Defendant subject to the right of the mortgagee and without prejudice to his right to deal with the attached property in terms of his security dated 1st July, 1902, in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed. All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land with the Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the North-West side of Narayen Dabuiker Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,743 square yards, be the same, more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 83, New Survey No. A-1605, and under Old Survey No. 1-29, and Survey No. 722, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3317, Street No. 9, Narayen Dabuiker Street, and bounded now or formerly as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North formerly by the property of Somay Edulji Morris and now of Thaker Vassonjee Trikamji, on or towards the East by the compound partly wall dividing the said premises from other property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper but now belonging to Sewlai Motilal, on or towards the South-East by Narayen Dabuiker Road, on or towards the South by the wall and property of Mahomedbhai Rowjiani on or towards the West by a public foot path or Sea Road.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 25th day of June, 1903, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges—Dated this 3rd day of June, 1903.

E. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use Dr. SPOONER HARTS
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Rs. 1 per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
Dr. SPOONER HARTS BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.
R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

WHEN SENDING Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Scientific or Mechanical Instruments by Post or Railway for repairs, the owner's name and address should be attached to avoid mistakes.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

CARDER WANTED, for a Mill at Dadur. Apply, stating Experience, &c., to Box "No. 631 J" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of HAM and BACON just arrived.—C. COLONNELLO, SON & Co., 105, Meadow Street.

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold and exchanged at Suitable Rates. REPAIRS executed to all makes carefully, promptly and at MODERATE CHARGES. Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Sarees, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE.—MONSOON RATES. Few ROOMS available only. 1st June to 30th September, 1903. Please apply to MANAGER.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

THOROUGH, Efficient and Practical Training in ACCOUNTANCY and COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS undertaken on Moderate Terms by S. B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it lost? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans.12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE ROSERY being now MOVED to the same premises as the ROSERY FARM, 35, Parel Tank Road, all orders should be addressed there. Telephone No, 1015.

"SANTALINE."—A reliable preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. Magic Gonorrhea Cure, after the failure of Copaiba Cubebs or Matico, and other such preparations, Rs. 2 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., 33 years' reputation, 31, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

LIME-JUICE!!!—Daroowalla's Lime-Juice is the most refreshing to use in Summer, after cycling or other out-door exercises and for relieving thirst cannot be surpassed. To be had of R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon Wardha Co-operative Stores, Igatpuri, Sholapur and Mhow.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-04 per case, at Bandora.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHAL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminii

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older date than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to number available. Reference charge one rupee

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s., for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.
A perfect palatable Cream. Agreeable to the taste. Re. 1 and 1-12 per bottle. Please quote No. 40 when ordering.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay

BEST QUALITY
RUBBER TYRE
FOR

1¾" CHANNEL.....Rs. 2-4 per foot.
1¼" Do. " 1-12 "
CHANNEL SET of four Wheel..... " 10- per set.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1903.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.
CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 12 Months	5 "
" 2 Years	5½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARIS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow.
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok,	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Malaping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolian City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

EVERY WEAK MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS or PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medicine. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Send in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. R. NORTON, 67 & 68, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

OFFICE PREMISES.

THE CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, NEW PREMISES in Esplanade Road, PART of the SECOND FLOOR is available, TO BE LET as Offices. For Rent and other Particulars apply to

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Cast Iron Pipes,
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.
THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.
MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" "BEB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been exceedingly performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

THE
ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram:

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.
FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.
PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, i. e., Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).
FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use.

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.

M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN:

AN originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge.—Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Bldgs. High, Holborn London, England.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

TO SMOKERS.

Just received the following :

REAL MANILAS.

"LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE" BRAND.

		Rs.	a.
High Life in the East	per 50	4	0
Princesas	per box of 100	6	0
Londres	,, ,,	6	0

DUTCH HAVANAS.

		Rs.	a.
Spotted Dogs, "par Excellence"	per 50	6	0
El Kaya, Darvel Bay	,,	5	0
Young American, Rosa Gelria	,,	5	0
Noblesse, Reintas	,,	4	0
Primros, Princesas	,,	3	8

Up-Country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,
42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 9.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91 1/4	= — 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/2	= + 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	...	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7/8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 1 4	= — 1-8
2 months hence	24 1/16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	52 3-1	= — 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25.7 1/2	= + 1-2
Berlin ,,	20'44	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4'87 3-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 pr ct	= do
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 1/8 pr ct	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged

Metals:—Copper Braziers £ 69.
Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.
Tin Plates 12s. 3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-2-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11
Basic Steel Bars £5 4s.
Rapeseed.—Brown 33 1-2 June-July sellers. Tone firm.
Linseed—Bold 41. June-July. Sellers. Tone easier.
Arrivals—Steamers Koordistan, Ponda, and E F Ferdinand.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 5,000. Spot 6'66 plus 16. Arrivals closed firm.

June.-July	July-Aug..	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'37 + 15	6'33 + 15	6'17 + 15	5'65 + 8

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
5'30 + 6	5'18 + 5	5'16 + 6	5'15 + 6	5'15 + 6

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 bales.
Do. last year	4,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 ,,
Do. do. Continent	.....
Mid-Uplands	12'40 + 50
Futures, month of July	12'15 + 31
Do. do. December	9'60 + 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5/16 + 1-4
Futures, month of Sept	10'93 + 34
Do. do. December	9'49 + 7
Tone at close	firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 9th June, 1903 :—

Cotton	8,824 bales.
Wheat	36,250 cwts.
Linseed	13,881 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	10,432 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,445 ,,
Poppyseed	4,062 ,,
Groundnuts	35 ,,
Castorseed	5,257 ,,
Rice	4,339 ,,
Myrabollams	725 ,,
Cottonseed	7,121 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone very firm.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d. 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		123
Shanghai	30	do	do	171
Japan	30	do	do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-14
1st Settlement	99

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 21st May	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 4th June	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 16th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	0	0
Rapeseed.—Tone unchanged.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	14	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	2	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	7	6
Castorseed.—Tone,			
Ready	21	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone declining.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 28	0
Club No. 1	,, 28	4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	strong.
Estimated sales	5,000
Imports	1,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6.66 + 9	6'42 + 9	6'26 + 9	5'70 + 5

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'35 + 5	5'23 + 5	5'21 + 5	5'20 + 5	5'20 + 5

COTTON.—The continued advance in the Home Markets has little or no effects here. Exporters are only buyers to a small extents, and Mills are taken up quietly at ruling rates. New Crop rates are quoted to-day at Rs. 229 1-2 for good Broach and 177 1-2 for fully good Bengal.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)...	181	169	162	21st June,
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)...	189	179	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	188	178	...	do
Belati M. G	202	190	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	183	175	do
Akola M. G. / Khamgaum do / Karanja do	203	109	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	212	200	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	212	200	..	do
Broach do	251	241	...	do
Bhownugger do	226	218	210	do
Do H. G.	222	214	204	do
S.-O. Dharwar...	...	...	229	do
Westerns...	...	...	212	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	24 1-4

WHILE Kew has been more or less connected with Royalty since the days of the Georges, Queen Elizabeth in her time seems to have been attracted to the river side village. In 1595, when visiting "my Lord of Essex," her Majesty dined at Kew, as we learn from the quaint records of those days, "in my Lord Keeper's howse. Her entertainment for that meale was great and exceedingly costly ; at her first lighting she had a fine fanne, with a handle garnished with diamonds. When she was in the middle way, between the garden gate and the howse, there came running towards her one with a nosegay in his hand, who delivered yt unto her with a well pend speech and it had in yt a very rich jewell with many pendants of unfild diamonds, valewed at £400 at least."

SEVEN MEN were remanded at Belfast charged with unlawful assembly and riot. It is alleged that they were the ringleaders in a cock-fighting match. When the police appeared on the scene a big crowd were watching a fight, and revolvers were fired among the constables.

JAMES P. Walters, a Chicago compositor, was taking a bath when he suddenly heard a splash, and on looking round discovered a small fish swimming beside him. It had made its way through several miles of pipes from the city reservoirs.

"I should like to see you beaten with that whip until you had weals on your flanks, and knocked about the head till your nose bled." So said a Stratford magistrate on to a costermonger named Payton, who had thus treated his horse. There was a 20s fine.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COLLIS—June 8, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of E A Collis, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON-MACPHERSON—SMITH—June 3, at Khargpore House, Calcutta, by the Rev W H Careless, Chaplain of Jamalpore, E I Ry, F Gordon-Macpherson, of Agapore, Indigo factory, Tirhoot, Bengal, to Beryl Florence, only surviving daughter of W H Smith, Sub-Manager, Khargpore Estate (Raj Durbunga), District Monghyr.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 0-42a. Low water, 5-41m., 6-30a.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Kistna and Worsely Hall entered the dock yesterday, the steamer Umbala left on Tuesday, and the steamers Hardwick Hall, Naseri, and Ula left yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Mazagon left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Kinshin Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umkuzi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 10th instant.

A DISORDERLY POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. J. W S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Tooksram Sadu, policeman No. 1370 D, was charged with disorderly behaviour in Parel Road on Monday, and with assaulting a Hindu pedestrian. The evidence showed that the accused was on ten days' leave. He assaulted the Hindu who was passing by with a stick, causing a wound on the head. He was arrested by another policeman on duty, and it was then discovered that he had been under the influence of liquor. He was fined Rs 10.

A DISORDERLY VAGRANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Ignatius Treacher, a European, with deserting the Workhouse and with using criminal force to a public servant while discharging his duty. The accused who was an inmate of the Workhouse behaved in a disorderly manner at the market yesterday, and was arrested by Mr. Favel with the assistance of some townsmen. Mr. Favel said that the accused had a pint of liquor in his pocket, and while he tried to take possession of it the accused threw it in his face. He gave much trouble before he was arrested, and had been a constant nuisance to the public. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING HIS MISTRESS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Shanker Harishwar, a Hindu, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,534, belonging to one Chimnabai a woman. Evidence showed that the accused was in the employ of the complainant who kept a green grocer's shop in Khoja Street, Null Bazar. On the 8th of May the complainant left her shop about 11-30 a. m. and went to make some purchases. She returned about two hours after and missed the accused from the shop. On going to her room in the shop she found her box lying open, and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,131 missing. She informed the police who succeeded in arresting the accused at Nasik. The accused in order to evade the police had first been to Surat thence to Bhusawal via Daolia and from Bhusawal he went to Nasik. Ornaments of the value of about Rs 600 were recovered from him. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment. Inspector Sullivan then charged Madhu Rama, a muccadum of labourers, residing at Colaba, with receiving stolen property, namely a necklace consisting of 30 gold putlis and other ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 300. The accused had bought the necklace for Rs 30 from Shanker, and had made two necklaces from it. He made a statement to the police upon which they recovered the necklaces from the mother of the accused, who lived in the village of Saikher in Nasik District. The other ornaments had been disposed of by the accused for Rs. 73. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND UNDER DEBRIS.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Aboo Ahmed, a Mahomedan, aged about fifty years, whose body was found under the debris of an old house which had collapsed on Monday last in Telly Gully, Old Nagpada. The house, which was a one storeyed structure, belonged to the late Cawasjee Pallonjee Chowna. He died about ten years ago and his properties, including the house in question, have since been vested in four trustees. The house had been vacant for the last six or seven years and the trustees intended to rebuild it, but a notice of acquisition having been served on them by the Improvement Trust, they gave up that idea and kept the building under lock. In December or January last the Improvement Trust served another notice on the trustees calling upon them to settle the value of the house, and the matter was still pending before the Special Collector, when the structure collapsed. Immediately after the structure collapsed, the Municipal authorities despatched their men to clear the debris, but on being informed that the house was unoccupied and had been locked up, they saw no necessity to remove the ruins at once. The next day the work of removing the debris was commenced, and after a mass of ruins had been cleared away, the body of the deceased was found under a plank. His head had been fractured and he had received other injuries. The deceased, it was stated, had been insane for the last twenty-three years, and during the last five months he had had no fixed place of residence and lived on charity. He was last seen alive on the day previous to the collapse of the house. The house, though an old one, was not considered to be in danger. It was kept locked but its windows were open, and it is surmised that the deceased might have entered it through one of the windows. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to the injuries caused by accidental fall on him of the debris of a collapsed house.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	4	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	10	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	6	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	11
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	12
Total	27	32	111
Total plague deaths to date ...	251,819	213,712	
Same date last year	17	16	81

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

WEDDING AT DIBRUGARH.

ON Wednesday the 27th ultimo, a very pretty wedding was solemnised at St. Paul's Church, Dibrugarh, John Frederick Gruning, Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur, son of the late Henry Gruning, being married to Mabel Lydia Baker, daughter of the late E. B. Baker, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal. The weather was all that could be desired, and consequently the guests from all parts of the district were very numerous. The church was beautifully decorated entirely with white and pink flowers by several of the leading ladies of Dibrugarh.

Punctually at 2 p.m., the bride, carrying a magnificent bouquet of white flowers, arrived on the arm of her brother Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker, D. S. P. of Dibrugarh, who gave her away. She looked charming in a dress of ivory satin, lavishly trimmed with flounces of brussels lace, the bodice having a yoke and sleeves of rucked chiffon, with a spray of orange blossom on the skirt and bodice. A beautiful Limerick veil, thrown back from her face, was kept in place by a tiara of orange blossom. She was followed by four very pretty bridesmaids, Miss Borrett, Miss Fitzgerald and two charming little girls, Miss Fame Playfair and Miss Sylvia Hadow, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Playfair, and Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Hadow respectively. The two elder bridesmaids wore white embroidered muslin dresses, with pale blue sashes and choux, their picture hats being of black crinoline straw, trimmed with black ostrich feathers. They carried bouquets of large yellow daisies, and each wore a gold locket and chain, the gifts of the bridegroom. The two children's dresses were made of white muslin, in Kate Greenaway style, with blue sashes and on their heads were little round lace caps. Each carried a crook, trimmed with blue ribbon to which was fastened a touch of white daisies and each wore a gold and turquoise brooch, the bridegroom's gifts.

The bridegroom was supported by Mr. W. J. Reid, Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar, as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Rainsford of Abibari, and the service, which was fully choral was beautifully rendered, the hymns chosen being "O God our help in ages past," "O perfect love," and "O Father all creating." On the happy couple leaving the church the Frontier Police Band (kindly lent by Major J. Chatterton, Commandant) played Wagner's Wedding March. The guests were afterwards received by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stuart Baker, at the Dibrugarh Club, placed at their disposal by the courtesy of the committee.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI & Co.'s Cotton Circular dated Hongkong, May 22, says:—

Total sales of Indian yarn during the past fortnight 15,000 bales, consisting of:—

3,000 bales of No. 20 sold at dlrs. 112 to dlrs. 121 and 130
1,600 do 16 do dlrs. 102 to dlrs. 116 and 121
1,800 do 12 do dlrs. 98 to dlrs. 107
8,600 do 10 do dlrs. 92 to dlrs. 108

Values.—A rise of dlr.1 to dlrs. 2 has taken place. Market firm.

Sales of Japanese yarn in Hongkong.—Sales 1,500 bales. No. 20 at dlrs.132 to 127.

Local Mill.—Sales.

Unsold stocks of Indian.—About 25,000 bales, under off-takes as above, arrivals of 1,200 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and Northwards of 2,500 bales.

Exchange on India.—Rs.126 1-4 wire and Rs.126 1-2 post.

Sales from Shanghai are reported of about 7,700 bales consisting of :

2,350 bales of No. 20 at Tls. 86.00 to 91.00
550 do 16 do 84.00 to 87.50
525 do 12 do 74.25 to 80.25
4,275 do 10 do 73.00 to 81.50

Unsold stocks.—About 42,000 bales.

Exchange on India as on the 18th May, 1903—Rs. 178 1-2 wire and Rs. 179 post.

Japanese spinnings.—Sales of about 2,500 bales.

Local.—Sales 6,000 bales.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TYEBJEE.

For Judgement.

98,00—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Kanji Jivraj and another—Maneuklal J and H.

For Consent Decree.

172,03—Pestonjee R and V—Muleman vs Hajee Suileman Hajee Sumar and another—Kanga and P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

19,01—Matubhai J and M—Karim Nensee vs Ally Mahomed and Nensey and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

607.00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhemeshanker Dewshanker and another—K B Mehta and B R and K.

120,98—Pestonjee R and K—The Gcooldas Cullianjee Cotton Press Co Ld vs Jethabhai Cullianjee and another—Edgelow G and N.

127,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jaskorebai widow vs Jaichand Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M.

210,02—Madhowji—V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Jugjivandas and others Matubhai J and M

410,01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhograj vs Rowjee Rughunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.

626,02—Rustomjee P Mehta—Gunput Gyanco vs Bhimjee Radhajee alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

455,91—J P Dastoor (a pauper)—Peeraji Bhewba vs Luxman Hibati.

628,02—Tyabjee and Co—Fatmabai Widow and others vs Hajee Abdul Rahim Hajee Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

794,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Waghjee Becher and another vs Bai Laxmibai widow and another—Muljee B and B and Payne and Co.

393,02—Edgelow G and W—Munchershaw Bejonji vs Luxmibai widow.

426,02—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation and another vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and others—B Ragwaya.

428,02—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation and another vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and others—B Ragwaya.

509,19107,01—Matoobhoy J and M—Harilal Kanialal and others vs Govind Narayen—Payne and Co.

587,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Haji Abdool Rahim Haji Mahomed vs Mossa Haji Joonus Nurin and others—Tyabji D and Co.

31,02—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Bukhundas Lalabhoy and others—B Ragwaya Payne and Co.

96,03—Little and Co—Chatoorbhooj Morarji and others vs Dhurmoobai widow and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

388,02—Payne and Co—Abdulla Joosub and others vs Beg Mahomed—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

8,03—Mansuklal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs Bhagwandas Waljee—Dikshit and D—Part heard.

Long Causes.

670,01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mungiram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M—Part heard.

Commercial Cause of trial of Issues.

614,92—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice ASTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

256,03—Smetham B and N—william Wa'son and another vs Thomas Henry Pearce—Nanu and H.

257,03—Payne and Co—Mirja Mamed Hajee Jan M Chotani vs J Maneckjee Contractor.

258,03—M H Mody—G Jayedeo and others vs Mulchand Rambilas.

268,03—Mulla and M—T J Strangmann vs Harriram Deojee.

273,03—Mulla and M—Varjiwandas vs The Hage Mills Ld.

Undefended New Long Causes.

76,03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassum Aba and Co.

77,03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassum Vamid.

79,03—D D Romer Grace Elzana Forster vs Robert Forster.

117,03—Balkrishna V N K Venoobai widow vs Shanker Yeshwant Mayaker.

142,03—Matubhai J and M—Hurgowandas Juggiwandas vs Massubai widow and other.

117,03—Jamsetjee and R—Heerjee Bhojraj vs Jamnabai widow.

157,03—N N M—Cama Bijnath Gamalidas and others vs Bai Sadacore widow.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

13,03—In person—Tarabai widow vs Chandrabhagabai widow and others—Unwalla and P.

6,03—In person—Goolbai Nowrojee Ichhaporia and others vs Ruttunbai widow.

7,03—In person—Jurbut Purbut vs Damjee Kutchra and another.

8,03—In person—Tarabai widow vs H S Kehimkar—Daphtary and F.

Undefended New Long Causes.

115,03—Smetham B and N—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Aria vs E Tajbhoy and others.

174,03—Crawford B and Co—H Visram and others vs Veerjee Jeave another.

183,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Ramand and another vs S Dhanalall.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient, and most hygienic of all Soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery : and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed, and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed, Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Malabar, and the pressure is low and in considerable defect in the south-east of the Arabian Sea, where the weather conditions appear unsettled. Pressure has given way irregularly in North-West India, and is lowest in depression in the South Punjab and near Sutne. The barometer has fallen briskly in Tenasserim and light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, and North-East Bengal, and local showers in the peninsular. Narayangunj and Cherapoonjee have received 3 1-2 inches Diamond Island, Akyab, Toungoo, two ; and Dhubri and Trivandrum, one and a half inches. The weather is feebly unsettled in North-West India where local hot weather disturbances may occur, and more or less general showers will probably be received during the day in Burma, and in North-East India. The temperature during the past 24 hours was largely above normal in Central India, the Central and the United Provinces the south-east Punjab, Rajputana, Berar, and Chota Nagpur.

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29'604	Calm	4	108 0	80'9	76	...	0'00	— 0'00
Jask	29'579	S	8	92'3	81'7	76	...	0'00	— 0'11
Muscat	29'521	SE	2	93'3	90 0	91	...	0'00	— 0'36
Aden	29'704	SW	7	95'8	84'3	76	...	0'00	— 0'30
Lahore	29'453	NE	2	113'4	78'9	32	...	0'00	— 0'22
Sirsa	29'458	?	6	113'3	85 1	90	03	0'15	— 0'12
Delhi	29'457	Calm	3	119'2	90'7	34	...	0'12	— 0'26
Agra	29'471	SW	4	113'0	91'9	28	...	0'00	— 0'29
Cawnpore	29'475	E	4	113'1	88'0	52	...	0 29	— 0'35
Allahabad	29'464	ENE	1	116'4	88'2	61	..	0'00	— 0'59
Jhansi	29'482	NE	3	121'0	96'7	42	..	0'02	— 0'49
Jacobabad	29'444	Calm	1	96'6	84'1	38	—	0'13	+ 0'13
Karachi	29'551	W	17	95'4	85'8	78	...	0'00	— 0'00
Jeypore	29'508	SW	8	113'2	85'6	31	...	0'06	— 0'22
Ajmere	29'510	SW	13	110 9	89'5	38	...	0 00	— 0'17
Deesa	29'624	SSW	16	113'1	79'1	69	...	0'00	— 0'09
Ahmedabad.	29'644	SW	4	108 8	82'1	60	..	0'00	— 0.47
Bhuj	29'587	SW	21	104'3	78'9	9	...	0'00	— 0'24
Jamnagar	29'627	SSW	24	97 6	78'2	65	..	0'00	— 0'16
Dwarka	29 630	WSW	14	89'9	82'3	78	..	0'00	...
Rajkot	29.645	SSW	15	109'9	77'1	63	...	0'00	— 0'45
Bhavnagar	29'679	SW	10	107'7	78'5	69	...	0'00	— 0 73
Veraval	29 676	W	15	88'6	82'7	77	...	0'00	— 0'14
Neemuch	29'587	WSW	18	110'6	81 7	66	...	0'05	— 0'46
Indore	29'630	W	9	107'8	79'6	79	0'20	0'86	— 0'66
Saugor	29'521	W	7	110'0	89'1	26	...	0'00	— 0'67
Jubulpore	29'584	WSW	8	109'5	89 1	32	...	0'00	— 0'78
Hoshangabad	29'571	SW	7	109 6	88'2	52	..	0'00	— 0'10
Khandwa	29 644	NW	8	108'7	86'6	48	..	0'00	— 0'12
Raipur	29'514	SW	8	111'5	88'4	38	...	0'86	— 0 26
Nagpur	29'568	W	8	113'2	88'5	42	...	0'49	— 1'20
Amraoti	29'621	WNW	6	111'4	85'5	73	..	0'30	— 1'25
Akola	29'646	W	14	112'1	85'9	51	0'11	0'13	— 0 98
Surat	29'693	W	11	93 2	83'1	69	..	0'00	— 0'95
Malegaon	29'649	WNW	12	101 9	79'1	48	..	0'00	— 1'21
Bombay	29'697	SW	6	90'2	82 9	78	...	0'00	— 3'80
Poona	29'694	WNW	13	95'5	74'8	74	..	0'80	— 0'75
Ahmednagar	29'704	N	8	99'5	37'9	82	...	2'58	+ 0'35
Aurangabad	29'671	W	13	104'5	74 2	57	...	0'14	..
Sholapur	29.685	W	12	101'7	73'0	70	0 51	0'66	— 1'18
Ratnagiri	29'711	NNW	6	91'8	82'8	73	...	0'01	— 8'34
Bijapur	29'668	WNW	11	95'4	75'8	78	..	1'90	+ 0'33
Belgaum	29 702	WSW	13	83'8	69'7	86	—	1'34	— 1'23
Marmugoa	29 709	Calm	3	92'5	82'4	80	...	0'08	— 5'50
Karwar	29'703	Calm	3	89'3	80'5	79	..	0'07	—10'97
Mangalore	29'678	Calm	2	90'4	79'4	71	..	0'69	—10'60
Calicut	29'681	E	6	88'2	79'2	73	0'01	0'27	—11'17
Cochin	29'705	E	..	89'8	76'6	79	0'38	4'42	— 4 93
Bangalore	29'712	SSW	7	87'8	70'8	86	...	2'04	+ 0'46
Secunderabad	29'607	WNW	6	106'2	79'3	55	0'03	0'24	— 1'28
Masulipatam	29 610	SSE	10	96'1	84'0	84	...	0'00	— 1'48
Bellary	29'668	WNW	8	100'5	78'8	63	..	1'55	+ 0'75
Cuddapah	29'654	WNW	G	107'3	83'8	27	..	0'21	— 0'83
Madras	29'646	SW	9	97'5	82 0	71	...	0'00	— 0'74
Coimbatore	29 6:3	Calm	4	94'9	75'1	77	...	0'63	+ 0'14
Trichinopoly	29 695	WSW	4	101 6	78'3	72	0'05	0'05	— 0'60
Negapatam	29'672	SW	11	91'7	81'5	61	...	0'00	— 0'40
Colombo	29'761	SSW	12	88'5	80'0	81	0'02	1'68	— 2'12

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H=0'00 (0'00) ; G T H=0'00 (0'00) ; St G H=0'00 (0'00); C P=0'00 (0'00).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Karachi, Calicut and Mangalore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere.

Winds are easterly at Calicut and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat and at Neemuch, Khandwa and Akola.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures continue to be in excess of normal in almost all districts. The maximum varied from 121° at Jacobabad to 84° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 97° at Jhansi to 70° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Bombay Presidency and Berar and at Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Karachi, Agra and Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Indore, Akola, Sholapur, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly.

Weather.—The low pressure area mentioned in yesterday's report has grown deeper and lies off the Malabar Coast where weather is inclined to become squally and unsettled. Colombo reports a rough sea and Calicut sea rising.

E. A. KENYON,
Meterological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th June 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29 682
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	86'5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80'5
Dew Point	78'5
Relative humidity of Air	0'744
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7'0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	90'2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83.9
General Directions of wind.*	W, NNE, NE, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	198
Fall of Rain	0.00
Total fall during month	0'00
,, ,, year	7'96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th June	0'00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observator.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—9TH JUNE.

10 p.m.	84'4

WEDNESDAY—10TH JUNE.

6 a.m.	83 6
10 a.m.	87'4
2 p.m.	88'9
4 p.m.	88'8

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th June.

There will be practice as usual at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon the 13th instant, from 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th June.

1. Extract from Government Notification No 2951 dated Bombay Castle 6th June 1903 is published for information ;—"Volunteer Corps.—Captain Patrick Robert Cadell is transferred from the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Corps to the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Craigearn, 1,947 tons, Captain W J Critchton, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Matin, 2,433 tons, Captain J Archer, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Durban, 22nd May, in ballast.

THE steamer Lynton, 2,072 tons, Captain R G Roberts, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and London, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain P J Morgan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, 1,652 tons, Captain A W Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, 14th May, with a general cargo.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Kinshin Maru, 2,389 tons, Captain F L Pyne, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo and two cabin passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A D Storey, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 49 cases opium and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Trouson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Benfold, and three children, one native and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893				E Tajbhoy
Rance	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Kt of St George	2966	Hicks			T M & Co
Kapurthala	721	Trouson			M M & Co
Onda	341	Lowe	Calcutta		M M & Co
Oswell	2446	Frame			W & A G & Co
Imaum	2703	Penberthy			K N & Co
Kenley	2431	Parker			Bombay Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Nubia	2319	Knox			W & A G & Co
Longships	2843				W & A G & Co
Upada	3302	Fausset			M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Craig			T M & Co
Agapanthus	2868	Purdon			F M & Co
Oolob ria	3420	Kendall			M M & Co
Byculla	1025	MacGregor			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Urlana	3383	Allen			M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson			M M & Co
Queen Eleanour	2270	Break			W & A G & Co
Itria	3332	Tice			M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Forbes			M M & Co
Kistna	524	Neilsen	Calcutta		M M & Co
Baron Cander	2053	Durkee			W & A Graham & Co
Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Reider			W & A Graham & Co
Langbank	2966	Rout			W & A Graham & Co
Haldari	1563	Hall			B & P S N Co
Okhla	3435	Garland	Cal	11-6	M M & Co
Worsley Hall	2238	Jones			K N & Co
Bodlewell	2209	Baines			M M & Co
Umballa	3426	Hugill			M M & Co
King Arthur	1041	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Clan Campbell	1652	Simpson			F M & Co
Matin	2433	Archer			K N & Co
Moshtari	1110	Storey			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Spithead	2993	Stewart	Genoa	15-6	W&A G&Co
B	Grantley Hall	2585	Hann	Hull	13-6	J M & Co
C	Bergedorf	33 5	Seagert	Hamburg	13-6	Vol Bros
F	Hardwick Hall	2275	Webb	Karachi	10-6	K N & Co
G	Mozaffari	2251	Molony	R S Ports	13-6	B&P S NCo
H	Somali	1633	Birch	Zanzibar	11-6	A Strandes
K	Kinshin Maru	2389	Payne	Japan	11-6	N Y Kaisha
M	Manchuria	3959	Prable	Havre	13-6	Ralli Bros
N	Santa Fe	1604	Tessel	Dieppe	18-6	J M & Co
O	Craigearn	1918	Crichton	Karachi	10-6	F M & Co
P	Madagascar	1693	James	Havre	20-6	K N & Co
Q	Wennington Hall	1913	Diver	Dunkirk	20-3	J M & Co

30 Tons Crane.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Naseri	912	Mylerist	Stream	10-6	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	Mahomed	Marmagoa	11-6	Do
Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhownagar	10-6	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Colenso	2332	Sheckell	Hull	12-6	F M & Co
2	Kalibia	3417	Tait	Liverpool	18-6	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	15-6	F Crocce
4	Ischia	2785	Maganzini	China	17-6	F Crocce
5	Coromandel	2783	Fox	China	17-6	P & O Co
6	Mazagon	3280	Hall	Kobe	10-6	P & O Co
7	Shirala	3355	Hartley	Zanzibar	16-6	M M & Co
8	Eden Hall	3352	Haddy	Liverpool	13-6	K N & Co
9	Weissenfels	2522	Freeden	Antwerp	13-6	Glade & Co
10&11	Bengali	3619	Bannatyne	Antwerp	12-6	K N & Co
12	India	4184	Vibert	London	13-6	P & O Co
14	Henzada	1241	Cunningham	P Gulf	16 6	M M & Co
15	Bengal	2751	Valentine	China	1-7	P & O Co
16	Lynton	2072	Roberts	London	10-3	Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dwarka	759	Neilson	P Gulf	11 6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Moshtari s	Storey	Busreh, May 29
10	Matin s	Archer	Durban, May 22
	Clan Campbell s	Simpson	Liverpool, May 4

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Mazagon s	Hall	China, &c
	Hardwick Hall s	Webb	Karachi
	Craigearn s	Crichton	Karachi
	Nairung s	Morgan	Calcutta &c
	Lynton s	Roberts	Antwerp, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Kinshine Maru, Payne, for Japan, &c.
,, Dwarka, Trouson, for Persian Gulf,

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Matin, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
,, Henzada, for Persian Gulf,
,, Parramatta, for China, &c.
,, Weissenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien, which left Bombay on the 4th instant arrived at Aden on the 9th instant at 4 p.m.

The N Y K steamer Kagoshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 10th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—140 bales cotton H E Bode and Sons ; 297 bales wool S Janmahomed ; 700 bales cotton fly P Hirjee and Co.
Eden Hall s—4077 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechur ; 42 bales wool H K M Jaitha ; 66 bales wool W and A Graham and Co ; 150 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.
Kalibia s—290 bales cotton fly and waste Tyabjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Nubia s—50 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

India s—1 bale carpets Tellery and Stavesides ; 2 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 400 cwt blood manure Croft Mody and Co ; 75 cwt dry chillies, K B Sajun ; 2 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 37 bales hemp The Agave Fibre and Co ; 150 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bengali s—8 bales cotton and 357 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros ; 546 cwt cottonseed and 1617 cwts linseed Forbes Forbes and Co ; 110 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 248 cwt gum P Jethabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Madagascar s—100 bales hemp P Bhimjee ; 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—1405 cwt myrabollams J Hurchand ; 220 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 3 cases curiosity Glade and Co.
Bergedorf s—551 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton Glade and Co; 400 cwt gum H Virdhare ; 50 bales hump P Bhimjee.
Bodlewell s—1045 bales cotton 10190 cwt rapeseed and 6000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers ; 4000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 6000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Grantley Hall s—8600 cwt castorseed 2800 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—7 bales carpets Tellery and stovrides ; 6 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DIEPPE.

Santa Fe s—8055 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wennington Hall s—110 bales cotton Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 210 bales cotton Maneu Khairaz and Co ; 110 bales cotton The New Mafussil Company 2001 cwt poppyseed N Khairaz and Co ; 200 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers ; 4000 cwt wheat Tata and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—2000 cwt wheat J A Beglie & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kalibia s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton 500 cwt mawraseed Ralli Brothers.
Nubia s—150 cwt gingellyseed. John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Nubia s—300 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Kalibia s—600 bales cotton The Bombay Company ; 150 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.
R Rubattino s—650 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Spithead s—28 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton Gill and Co ; 200 cwt gum P Jethabhoy.
R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 1400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—100 bales twist Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist Talati and Co ; 1100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ;
Coromandel s—300 bales twist Tata and Co ; 400 bales twist R S N Talati and Co ; 100 bales twist Silas E Sassoon 470 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist Gal. and Co ; 200 bales twist G Bommanjee and Co ; 235 bales cotton C Ebrahim and 2000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 80 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

INFECTION COMMUNICATED BY BLANKETS.

The recent cases which have occurred in England of contagious diseases having been spread by the use of second-hand Blankets should be an object lesson of the danger of purchasing Blankets and Clothing, the history of which is not known.

Low priced goods are frequently second hand.

By dealing with Manufacturers you can be absolutely certain that all goods are new, perfectly clean, and absolutely free from risk of infection.

A NECESSITY OF THE HOT SEASON.

TUSSAH SERGES,

Specially woven to stand HARD WEAR and frequent WASHING, Rs. 1-8-0 PER YARD, 27 inches wide.
Send for SAMPLES.

A Constituent Writes :—

"A short time ago, a packman with TUSSAH "SILK for sale came to the verandah. It occurred "to me to test the threads under the microscope, "the result was not silk but cotton.

"Two days later another cloth merchant with "goods on which was the Dhariwal ticket, presented "himself. At once I put the threads of each piece "under the microscope.

"It is due to you, seeing the test was a casual "one to say that the fibres WERE WHAT IS "STATED."

COMPLETE SUITS
CHOLERA BELTS.

FOR THE HILLS.
OUR WOOLLEN SUITINGS,
ALL WOOL BLANKETS,
SERVANTS' CLOTHING
And HOSIERY.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.

WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to

J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL, SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices, Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
Late Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and CROSS-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Re. 17. Examination and Certificate Re. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Re. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

SMOKE.
McDOWELL'S
BAHADUR CIGARS.
BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.

MAHOMED HOOSSEIN KARIM & Co.,
193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

AN USEFUL ADJUNCT TO THE SPORTSMAN'S KIT.

SPORTSMEN and OFFICERS on Active Service should have a SUIT made of our *Genuine* KOSSI SILK, for it is Thick, Soft, Cool and Washing. A piece of 7 yards by 54 inches sufficient for two Suits for Rs. 14 Cash or V. P. P.

N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
Benares Cantonment.

OLD PALLONJI'S
ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,
LONAULI.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.
Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.
For further particulars apply to the
PROPRIETOR,
Conveyances always ready.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

COLLARD & COLLARD
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUD. IBACH
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

The Celebrated
KNAKE
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

The best selection of first Class Pianos in India
SPECIAL TERMS
for Cash or Monthly Payments.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRACELETS—
CURB
SNAFFLE
FLEXIBLE CHAIN
Plain Gold or Jewelled with Gems, with and without Padlocks.

SCARF PINS—
in neat designs and a collection of fancies impossible to duplicate on account of obscure and abnormal formations of Gems.

NECKLETS—
In the Newest Styles.
FESTOONS
PLAIN
with Pearls or Stones

BROOCHES—
Up-to-date. Many being model specimens of the Goldsmiths craft.
The Largest Selection in the East.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1903.

DR. MURDOCH ON "OTHELLO."

DR. MURDOCH, C.I.E., the Principal of the Madras Christian College and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, has added a treatise on "Othello and the Crash of Character" to his many valuable contributions on Shakesperian literature. In "Othello" he finds no benefit for any one, no brightness of any kind to break the ever-deepening gloom. All the portion of their lives that is displayed to us leads to fatal suffering alone. Those who are ruined plainly bring the ruin on themselves, and in some sense whether deeper, or less deep, deserve their fate. Othello and Desdemona are not entirely blameless, sinned against rather than sinning though they undoubtedly were. One critic, whom Dr. Murdoch quotes, wrote: "I do not shrink from saying that I wish this tragedy had never been written. The pleasure, however keen and elevated, which the inexhaustible poetry of the preceding acts can bestow, cannot possibly, to my temperament, countervail, it does but increase the unutterable agony of this closing scene." Dr. Murdoch, however, does not hold with this view. If the play be fully apprehended it may turn out that the temporary pain is salutary, and that if wisely borne it may lead to lasting and healthful good. Both in nature and in the system of those who cure disease by aiding nature there are processes which are unnecessarily painful and yet result in a degree of health such as is impossible without them. The diseases "Othello" is supposed to aim at curing are jealousy, distrust, and suspicion. "It has been strongly maintained," writes Dr. Murdoch, "that Shakespeare intends to represent Othello as so predisposed to jealousy that the deed in which his jealousy finds vent is but the violent bursting forth of an ardent Southern nature. That Othello becomes insanely jealous is of course undenied and undeniable. To maintain, however, that his jealousy is an ingrained and congenital feature of his character seems to me to mistake the import and to neglect the lesson of the drama." To Dr. Murdoch's mind the essence of the tragedy is that a man of lofty character yields to the insidious approaches of evil, and that the poison, when once it has caught hold, works on him till his whole nature is transformed, and the character, which at the outset seemed so stable and so strong, lies in ruins. Othello's fatal crime results from the deterioration of character which goes on before our very eyes, when—through his own fault, but a fault of which he does not realise the significance—he has fallen in the practice of a cursed slave.

But here is a remarkable passage in Dr. Murdoch's text: "Desdemona falls a victim to one who sincerely loves and who would cherish her tenderly to the end if his nature were not changed by forces against which blindly, incoherently, and vainly he struggled to the last." It is remarkable because it introduces a line of argument which Dr. Murdoch does not follow, and from which he might have adduced the one lesson which more than any other "Othello" teaches to the people of this country to whose enlightenment and delectation, Dr. Murdoch's life has been devoted. Othello violated the rules of family life. He used deceit in doing so, and helped Desdemona to be as deceitful as himself. "The social rule and the feelings which prevail in India," writes Dr. Murdoch, "place one in a better position for perceiving at once that Othello does what ought not to be done, and brings himself thereby within striking distance of the powers of evil." Why does our critic not follow out this line of thought? Othello is a Moor with skin of burnt umber. He is spoken of as a "thick-lips," that is a negro. It is an enemy who employs the epithet, we admit, and "in India even more than elsewhere no one need deem it strange to find ill-bred men expressing dislike or contempt by using epithets which are far from accurate." Othello speaks of himself as black, though, as we are reminded, words are seldom used strictly in popular speech and all epithets imply comparison. It is common to hear the word "black" applied to one whose complexion is just a little darker than the ordinary standard, and even to one who, when tacitly compared with some one who happens to be darker, may perhaps be spoken of as fair. Doubtless, We hear it every day. Enough, however, he was a Moor. He belonged to a different race and a different religion from those of his wife. He may have been intellectual and polished. He told the story of his adventures. She loved him for the dangers he had passed and he that she did pity them. She held him a greater hero than he deemed himself, and though she was fair and a Christian "wished that Heaven had made her such a man." She was a woman.

We cannot blame her for what Dr. Murdoch condemns as her deceitfulness or her lack of filial affection. There is scarce a woman in fiction who does not resort to it for the sake of the man she loves, and her speech before the Duke—was it not wholly dutiful? "I do perceive here a divided duty; to you (her father) I am bound for life and education. My life and education both do learn me how to respect you; you are the lord of duty. I am hitherto your daughter; but here's my husband; And so much duty as my mother showed to you, preferring you before her father, so much I challenge that I may profess due to the Moor, my lord." There is nothing more nor less in that than we hear every day. The tragedy of Othello is being played and replayed almost every day in humble but not less pitiable circumstances. The two were wholly unsuited to each other. They never fully understood one another. They loyally tried to do their duty by one another. She succeeded. Because—but why explain? He failed because he could not understand her. He took but an oriental view of her. He was an oriental. He stops at nothing to gain his ends. The rights of the father who had been so kind did not once occur to him. He wooed in secret. He deliberately deceived. He encouraged disobedience and deceit. His marriage brought him more closely into contact with a civilised society which was different from his own and more complex. Thitherto he had thought Moorish thoughts, and guided his life in all essential matters by his own Moorish standards. Dr. Murdoch recognises this. Othello found that the ways of the Venetians were not his ways, nor their thoughts his thoughts. He was puzzled and alarmed. The lesson which Dr. Murdoch should have taught again forces itself upon the reader. It strives to edge its way through the lines and make its way into the sentences. But he represses it. What an opportunity missed? Yet there are more marriages between Moors and Venetian ladies in his presidency than elsewhere except perhaps in Bengal. Scores of self-constituted authorities have cried aloud against mixed marriages. They have pointed the evils befalling the victims, the inevitable misery which eventuates. Dr. Murdoch would be listened to where others would not. But alas, he has closed his ears against the stifled sobs of the sufferers, and has not paid heed to their cry that their sisters may be warned while there is time. Dr. Murdoch has failed them.

THE AMERICANS IN THE PHILIPPINES. The Americans have not been fortunate enough to escape the finger of calumny which is generally pointed at a strong nation at war with an uncivilised people. They have been charged with cruelty and misconduct in the Philippines and the matter was thought sufficiently serious for the institution of an investigation, which was prosecuted by General Nelson A. Miles, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. The specific charges which have been made are that natives have been shot when they refused to act as guides, that prisoners were confined in such crowded quarters that some of them were suffocated, that two natives were on one occasion whipped to death, and that some of them have been subjected to the "water cure" which in cases proved fatal. The latter operation may not be well understood, and perhaps requires some explanation. It consists in inserting a funnel into the mouth of a recalcitrant native, and pouring water down his throat until he consents to give information which is required by his captors. The Americans have found a champion in Mr. Frederick Coleman, a newspaper correspondent, who has been at the front in the Philippines ever since the outbreak of hostilities, and who on that account has had abundant opportunity of judging whether these charges have been founded in fact or not. His general impression of the attitude of the Americans towards the natives certainly gives the lie to those who charge the soldiery with systematic cruelty. As to the specific charges, he states that they have not only been exaggerated but that some of them were absolutely untrue. In the early part of the war, he admits that the methods of the soldiers were by no means gentle, but as a rule they had good reason for their severity, if severity were employed. Later on when Aguinaldo counselled his people to abandon open fighting and engage in guerilla warfare pure and simple, there may have been cases where prisoners were shot, but such severity was always justified, and such examples were by no means so numerous, as they might have been, had the rules of war been rigorously applied. As to the "water cure" Mr. Coleman has seen it applied himself, and apparently he admires it. He states that he was as little shocked as any one at the performance and as frankly pleased with the result, for it resulted in the "divulgation by the rascally native of just the information of which they were in search." At the same time the surgeon stated that it could have no ill-effects upon the unfortunate individual who was the object of the experiment. Mr. Coleman admits one case of whipping around which there seems to be a flavour of extreme brutality. In this case, however, the victims were handed over to the Spanish municipal authorities, and it was they who applied the torture. When the military authorities were informed of the occurrence by Mr. Coleman, they appeared to be utterly ignorant of the fact that such things could take place, and it is to their credit that measures were taken to prevent the recurrence of such scenes. If there has been brutality Mr. Coleman finds sufficient explanation and excuse in the climate. While we can go with him in nearly all that he says, yet we fear that he was predisposed to take a lenient view of any irregularities that he might bring to light. At the same time it is quite evident that he is not a lover of the Filipino native.

BELLEVILLE BOILER TRIALS. The superiority of the Belleville boiler over others has, in the opinion of some experts, been demonstrated beyond all doubt by the recent voyage of the cruiser "Spartiate," which, with the "Europe," a sister cruiser, was fitted up with the much-discussed Belleville boilers for a trial voyage from Portsmouth to Hongkong. To the Admiralty the result attained will be somewhat of a surprise. When the rival boilers were tested on the "Minerva" and "Hyacinth" some time ago on a voyage between Plymouth and Gibraltar the Belleville was found wanting, but those installed in the "Spartiate" may do something towards reversing the opinion then formed about them. The "Spartiate" averaged 13 knots per hour during the voyage, which is her ordinary cruising speed, and has burnt less coal on the voyage than any of the large British or foreign warships that have reached Hongkong. She has consumed a total of 2,600 tons of coal for all purposes while steaming, or an average of two pounds per indicated horse power. As she has a carrying capacity of 2,100 tons of coal, and has steamed 3·7 knots per ton this gives her a radius of action of 8,000 miles at 13 knots. Comparing this result with some recent performances, it will be seen that the "Spartiate" has very much in her favour. The "Amphitrite," a sister ship, steamed the same voyage at 13 knots, but burnt 3,900 tons of coal, and the "Blenheim," the largest cruiser in the navy, fitted with Scotch boilers, but of 2,000 tons less displacement than the "Spartiate," consumed nearly 4,000 tons for a speed of under 12 knots. Engineer-Lieutenant Gaudin, who has been specially identified with the Belleville boiler experiments, accompanied the "Spartiate" on her voyage as chief engineer in order that the boilers might receive a fair trial, and her success, which is practically the first yet made, will doubtless encourage him and other champions of the Belleville to renewed efforts.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS. "DANGEROUS man, that fellow Ritchie—dangerous man"! That is what caustic old stagers at the Carlton used to mutter when his frankly democratic Local Government Bill caused his more elderly colleagues sleepless nights. This is on the authority of the yellow-back "Mems." It may be true, and it may also be true that Mr. Ritchie is causing them sleepless nights now. Both he and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach are commercial men and experts on taxation. Their secession will be a loss to the Government, though Mr. Ritchie was clearly guilty of a breach of the laws of debate in reading his speech, deliberately or otherwise. Mr. Chaplin's defection is to be regretted. The attitude of these three prominent Conservatives is of itself enough to explain the hesitation of the leaders to make any definite proposals in the matter. Honourable members seem anxious to have a clear statement as to the views of Government, but it must be borne in mind that so far ministers who have spoken on the subject have said nothing as to any one's opinion but their own. Mr. Ritchie says he spoke partly on behalf of Government and partly for himself, thereby going further than any of his colleagues. His observations, therefore, indicate divided councils in the Cabinet concerning which we are likely to hear more at an early date.

A QUETION will be asked in Parliament to-day on the subject of the anti-Plague inoculation misadventure in the Punjab, and in his reply the Secretary of State for India will give statistics as to inoculation results in other parts of India.

THE total assay value of the coins and bullion received in the Calcutta and Bombay Mints during the month of April was Rs. 1,72,14,759.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of May 1901, Rs. 15,51,75,000; May 1902, Rs. 16,27,55,000, and May 1903, Rs. 17,03,16,000.

A SEVERE cyclone is reported from the neighbourhood of Bhagalpur. A number of country boats were struck and swept high and dry on the river bank. Several flats were damaged and two launches narrowly escaped being completely smashed up. Many lives were lost and much property destroyed. Fortunately the coming of the cyclone was observed by many on the river.

THE Administration Report on Ceylon Prisons affords, says a contemporary, food for reflection. Major de Wilton, in his first utterance on the subject, regrets to see that hanging has no deterrent effect on murderers. Are we to wait for yet another Governor before transportation to the Andamans is made a penalty for the worst crimes of violence? Even as an alternative substitute for capital punishment, it would have a wide deterrent effect.

AN examination of candidates, being European British subjects, for admission into the gazetted ranks of the Police Department in the Punjab will be held at Simla from the 30th June to the 4th July next. From the fact that although three candidates are allowed to compete for every vacancy, only one candidate has entered his name on this occasion, the Punjab Police Department would not appear to offer a particularly attractive career to European born in India.

NEWS from private sources, which is not yet corroborated by official despatches, has reached Simla that the Aden Delimitation Commission has met with some fighting. The statement is to the effect that some of the tribesmen in the Aden hinterland, who in their ignorance of the real facts regarded that appearance of the Commission upon the scene as a hostile invasion, aiming a blow at tribal independence, made an organised attack upon the Commission. Fortunately the assault, though not specifically anticipated, was not altogether a surprise, and the military escort of the Commission was able to give a very good account of itself. Not only so, but the tribal raiders, after being repulsed, found that they had started a game which two could play, and apparently they have now been left to ponder the severe lesson which has been read to them. Details of the affair will doubtless arrive in due course.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from South Sylhet.—Several tigers have lately been going the rounds of Lushkerpur Valley tea gardens, and doing much destruction among the cattle. They are careful, however, not to stay more than a day or two at each garden, and while on a garden, seldom, if ever, show themselves in the open. This last rule, however was broken on the 8th instant when a full grown tiger made his appearance among 200 pluckers engaged in plucking a tolla on the Lalchand Tea Estate. On seeing the animal bounding over the bushes, the whole of the women bolted from the tolla, one woman severely lacerating herself by falling over a pruned tea bush. By good luck, however, the tiger appeared to be as frightened as the women were, and cleared into cover again, taking the bushes by twos and threes. The pluckers soon got over their fright, and were easily induced to continue their work on a tolla situated a little further off, while some of them had the courage to go and bring the baskets of leaf, which had been left by the people nearest the track of the beast. On enquiry, it afterwards transpired that some Santhalia coolies, in search of small game, and armed with bows and arrows, had proceeded up the bed of a jungle lined stream, which separated the tollas. They had not gone far when they came upon a fresh kill, and were suspicious of a tiger being about. Their fear, it appears, was well grounded, for they had only advanced a few yards further when they came upon "stripes" himself. The tiger on seeing and hearing them shout, sprang clear of the jungle, and bounded away in full view of the 200 above-mentioned people.

J. LEVY, of Erie, Pennsylvania, was struck by a luggage train and removed to the city mortuary as dead. Arrangements were being made for his funeral when he suddenly assumed a sitting posture in his coffin. The attendants fled. On a doctor being called Levy was taken to a hospital. He is expected to recover.

TOWNELEY HALL, Burnley, which was opened by Lord Rosebery as a public art gallery and museum, is one of the oldest and most historic buildings in Lancashire. It dates back to the fourteenth century, and is a fine castellated building, portions having been rebuilt in 1626 and 1741. The Towneley family records are to be found in Lancashire history for over a thousand years. Richard de Towneley was sheriff of the county in the time of Edward III., and Richard II., and reference was made to the Towneleys in the time of Henry III. Towneley Hall has been purchased from Lady O'Hagan for £17,500.

THE CLUB BORE.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

HE was what is termed a club bore. He was old and he was fidgety, and, worst of all, he used to talk to himself. As a rule, it only amounted to a mutter; but now and then he gave the answer to his unspoken thought out loud. Then of course the club members heard, and they said it was a nuisance which the secretary and the committee between them ought to attend to and abate or remove. When the club servants heard him, they only smiled discreetly behind their hands. Perhaps in their ignorance, they considered all the members club bores, and did not observe that he was much worse than some of the others.

"That's right," said the wine-butler to the head-waiter as the old fellow walked out of the coffee-room, "Toat's right. Go and do it now. D'yer hear him say that? 'Do it now,' he says as he passed me—right out loud."

"Let me see," the members would say, cutting the cards in the comfortable card-room—it is a very good club—"Yours was the King; mine the knave. You are the eight, aren't you? And he cut the deuce; so it is his deal. Where is he, though? Disappeared? I say, too much of a bore!"

But he had drifted no further than a writing-table. Adjusting his spectacles, he would look round deprecatingly. "Please deal for me, will you?" he would plead. "Quite a short note to write!"

"But can't you do your letter-writing later?"

"Well, if you don't mind, I'd like to do it now—do it now," and he would go on mumbling those words, to himself rather than to the impatient card-players.

Then, perhaps, at dinner-time, when he and one or two other members were sitting down together at the round table in the snug corner of the luxurious coffee-room—it is said to be one of the best dining clubs in London—when each had ordered his wine—when the silver toast-racks had just arrived, and the soup was half way up the lift, and someone was trying to call to mind the funny story which had either been heard yesterday in another good club, or read at school in a dog's-eared Boccaccio, he would suddenly call for an A.B.C. guide.

And bring the telegraph forms and a pencil or the ink. Better bring the ink. I hate writing in pencil.

Now, nothing can well be a greater bore to a little band of club cronies in the best club in Europe just when they are sitting down to dinner, than to have the glasses and knives and forks pushed this way and that way to make room for inkpots and blotting-pads and railway-guides.

I know, I know, he would say gently when this was pointed out to him; but pray forgive me—for two minutes only. A telegram I should perhaps still have time to get it off after dinner, but I shall enjoy my dinner so much more if I do it now—do it now—do it now!

And how can you collect your mind and tell a funny story with an old fossil saying in your ear "Do it now—do it now"? An unmitigated bore, it was generally agreed on such occasions. "He is not right," and they tapped their foreheads. "Not quite all there, Not quite like other people."

And, in truth, he was not, like all the other members in all respects. For instance, in his life there had once been a great love, and with many this was not so—unless one should count a great love for their dinner. Then, too, almost as long as he could remember—and that was a very long time now—he had carried about with him, inside him, quite beyond his own control, a voice—a real, actual, speaking voice: no illusion or self-deception, he was assured, but a voice. Now none of the other members suffered from anything strange like this. The Voice which asked for their whiskies and sodas, rather more often than was good for them perhaps, they were well aware was their own voice, even when it issued its orders without any mental effort of which they were conscious.

And it was this voice of his which he was simply echoing when people thought he was talking to himself. It was the voice which had acquired the habit of saying that one phrase, and not he.

It had begun at that almost incredibly distant period of time when he was a little flaxen-haired boy. It had begun by interposing itself in his childish relations with his mamma, who was extremely partial to him. He had perhaps been rude or churlish, as the best little boys sometimes are to excessively partial mammas and now, when jogging on his little pony after the hounds with papa (papa was always after the hounds and hardly ever alongside of them), the thought would come into his little mind that he would take an early opportunity of smoothing mamma's ruffled feelings by a few kind words, if not by an abject apology. But "Do it now," said the voice. "How can I?" he would answer; "we are ten miles from home; and, besides, Pa says we may hear 'Whoo hoop!' at any minute. It's unreasonable to go on saying 'Do it now!'" Yet that is precisely what the voice did go on saying.

Well, he would slip papa and turn his back on the music of the horn and the bell notes of the blood-greedy pack as they dingdonged after their sinking fox. He would walk until Jack the pony was cool again, as the old coachman had instructed him; and then he would jog along the high road at the six-mile jog which papa had taught him as the correct thing; but then again he would begin to canter, and even gallop, on the hard high road. He had not learnt to do that from either papa or the coachman. It was the voice which was driving him.

The voice had not altered its reiterated remark but from its persistence it had made him read all sorts of absurd meaning into the words had caused him to supply words of his own behind the words of the voice such as "Suppose you are too late. Suppose the chance is gone—for ever. Suppose you are prevented from making it up with your ma. You have seen her once stop and put her hand her side while her face turned white. Remember what nurse said about that? Well suppose it has happened—is happening now. I would drive that little slug along if I were you."

"Well upon my word, Master Jack" the old coachman would say; "that's a very pretty state to bring a pony home in."

Then had come the love. A strong grown-up man's first and only love...very different from a boyish partiality. And he was lucky in love. When he felt dispose to stretch himself at full length in her path hoping that the Fairy Princess would use his head to step upon if she wanted something soft walk over the Princess checked him and said: "I do want something soft:—to lean my face against but not to put my foot upon."

"On my death-bed," he said to himself that afternoon, I shall humbly thank God for giving me this great blessing." But Do it now said the voice; and he gladly obeyed.

If she left her book upstairs he used to run and fetch it, not waiting, as she suggested until he had to go up to fetch his own slippers. When he had decided on the present which he would give her for her birthday, he just bought it. He found he could not wait for the birthday. When she named the particular pleasure-resort which she had selected for their next year's holiday, he told her maid to pack, and he took her to the place this year. When she was gradually forming a thought, he would try to say it for her. She found it difficult to express a wish, because the wish was gratified ere she could express it. You see, he simply could not wait, with that voice always whispering. He was driven into action without a moment's delay. It is not, perhaps a bad method of dealing those you love.

Be that as it may, he only once disobeyed the voice.

They were living in London and he had been down into the country to transact some troublesome, tiring business. It was in the summer, and when he returned to their house, her carriage was at the door, her pretty new carriage with the pretty new horses which he had given her as his last present. She was going for her drive in the park, the servants told him and would be down in a few minutes. He was too good a husband to disturb his wife while she was dressing, so he went into the library and sat down in the big arm-chair; and, being so tired, immediately fell asleep.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

THE QUESTION OF THE CORN TAX.

MR. CHAPLIN'S AMENDMENT.

PERSONAL, NOT MINISTERIAL EXPRESSIONS.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION.

GOSSIP IN THE LOBBIES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POSITION.

SUBMISSION OR RESIGNATION.

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS POSSIBLE.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Replying to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the Speaker said that a full discussion on Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals would be out of order upon the Finance Bill.

This is likely to mean an indefinite postponement.

During the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Chaplin's Amendment Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme would rather disunite than unite the Empire, and destroy the Unionist Party.

He appealed to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain to reconsider the position.

Mr. Ritchie, who deliberately read his speech, said the Ministers who had spoken on the subject of preferential tariffs had clearly stated that they spoke only for themselves and not for Government and had only said preferential treatment should be discussed and enquired into. It was impossible, he said, for Government not to express their view also. He would be surprised if enquiry showed any practicable means of applying such policy.

He was a convinced Free Trader and was unable to support a policy which he believed to be detrimental both to England and the Colonies.

He justified the imposition of a Corn Tax in time of emergency and its repeal when prospects were brighter.

Mr. Chaplin ascribed the situation to the incapacity of Mr. Ritchie and the inaction of the Cabinet.

The repeal of the Corn Duty was entirely opposed to the policy described by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

He yielded to none in admiration of Mr. Chamberlain's work in consolidating the Empire, but wanted to know whether Mr. Chamberlain's opinions were those of a united Cabinet because the repeal of the Corn Duty was a direct barrier to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme.

Before imposing the duty he repeatedly protested against the enormous growth of expenditure, but his protests were received with indifference, otherwise he might still have been on another Bench. The money the worst spent was the expenditure on the Army.

Mr. Ritchie, in his speech, further said that preferential tariffs was the great question which would have to come before the country. (Loud cries of "When.") Mr. Ritchie said at any rate not now, and being pressed to state whether he spoke on behalf of the Government, he replied partly for Government and partly for himself.

Sir H. Fowler urged that the House was entitled to a statement regarding the Government's views.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Sir H. Fowler, in the debate on Mr. Chaplin's Amendment, declared that the great question of free trade or protection was not a shuttlecock for a game of political battledore.

Government, he said, was strong enough to declare its policy and appeal to the country, meanwhile it was trifling with the people of Great Britain and the Colonies and the great commercial nations of the world.

Mr. Beckett demanded a clear expression from the Premier.

Sir John Gorst said the policy which raised the cost of food would be disastrous.

The debate was then adjourned.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were absent from the House throughout the debate.

The "Standard" says it is understood that Mr. Ritchie's statement in the House of Commons last night embodied the result of a compromise adopted at the Cabinet Council yesterday, whereby the question raised by Mr. Chamberlain will be the subject of discussion and enquiry, while the free trade members of the Government will be allowed to hold their own views.

There is no immediate intention of proposing a measure, giving the Colonies preferential treatment.

It is believed that Mr. Ritchie is prepared to make his continuance in office conditional upon liberty to define his personal attitude in regard to the new policy.

The gossip in the Lobbies, last night, chiefly concerned Mr. Chamberlain's position in view of the unexpected strength of the Opposition to his proposals.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Bishops-Stortford, said that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme in no wise would benefit the agricultural labourer, and the benefit to the land-owner would be doubtful.

In any case its small advantages would be confined to the Colonies and India.

He warned the people to remember the horrors of a famine from which we escaped in 1846.

LONDON, JUNE 10

The "Daily News," the "Daily Chronicle," and the "Daily Mail" consider the situation to be impossible.

Mr. Chamberlain, they say, is confronted with the alternative of submission to the majority of the Cabinet or resigning, and in either case, they say, the Government cannot last.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the Government has not yet committed itself to an alteration of fiscal policy, and enquiry into the Tariffs is impossible if a general election is rushed now.

The "Times" doubts the practicability of the Government's evident intention to leave fiscal policy an open question.

The "Times" has reason to believe that Mr. Balfour will exercise his influence to preserve harmony in the Cabinet in the hope of postponing a dissolution until the domestic reforms are passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

The "Indian Daily News'" London Correspondent, cabling on June 9th, says that Lord Rosebery, in his speech to the electors of Essex to-day, said that the Commons was in a lively condition and Heaven only knew what was coming next, and startling developments might be expected at any moment.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOILER ACCIDENT ON A MAN-OF-WAR.

SEVEN MEN INJURED.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

A boiler accident has taken place on board the cruiser Good Hope at Gibraltar.

One of the engineers and six men were severely injured and sent to hospital.

COUNTY CRICKET.

SURREY DEFEATS WORCESTERSHIRE.

Surrey has beaten Worcestershire by an innings and 60 runs.

THE SIMLA RAILWAY.

TO BE OPENED ON 1ST OCTOBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

It is still expected that the Simla Railway will open on the 1st of October next, but as a precaution it has been decided to continue the tonga service until the 1st of December next for passengers and until March for mails.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Second-Lieutenant Disney, Essex Regiment, Bangalore, is permitted to resign his commission.

Second-Lieutenant Marnabb, 1st Hampshires, is posted to the 1st Central India Horse on admission to the Indian Army.

Colonel A. W. L. Bayley and Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Thornhill have joined Head Quarters as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters, and Inspecting Officer of Cantonments, respectively.

NOTES FROM THANA.

OUR correspondent at Thana writes:—Thana is again warming up to the same sultry temperature as was experienced before the storm on the 24th May. This storm raged with terrific force, and brought in its trail a crowd of red locusts which have fortunately disappeared again.

The District Officers have returned to headquarters, but the prospects of a large social season are at present not very encouraging. The officers who have the privilege of residing at Parsik hill must owe a deep debt of gratitude to the present Collector who was instrumental in getting such healthy quarters built. A Tennis Court has just been built there, and it is rumoured that there is yet another bungalow to come.

During last week Thana was visited by the Shriwakdev Dramatic Company. Three plays were performed, but the audience was neither very large nor select. On Monday last the Shiwaji festival was celebrated by the more zealous of the Thana youth, under the presidency of Mr. Ranade, a former professor at Guzerat College. The same day many Christians went in a body to Bhandup to celebrate one of their feasts.

At Bandra, which might be called the second headquarters of the district, it is said that the municipality are at last going to repair their roads in a systematic manner. At any rate at last Fridays' meeting the members one and all showed their sense of duty by giving the road contract to an experienced contractor.

The loss of life and property amongst the fishermen of Danda and Chimbai was very great, and our thoughtful Assistant Collector, Mr. Sale, has started a subscription to alleviate the distress. It is hoped that money will be given freely.

The Tennis Tournament of the Palli Hill Gymkhana has at last finished, and ended in a victory for Mr. Wimbush whose characteristic lob play was both novel and dangerous to his opponents.

Mrs. Heugh Symons opens the monsoon social season on Saturday with an "At Home" and residents are very grateful to her for setting the ball rolling.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 30th May, 1903, was 393 against 436 and 473 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last years by 92. There were 52 deaths from cholera, against 71 and 74 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 7. There were 52 deaths from plague, against 47 and 74 in the two preceding weeks. There was one death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 9 deaths from tetanus against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 73 and 28 respectively, against 100 and 37 the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·1 per mille per annum against 30·8, the mean of the last five years.

THE largest salmon ever caught with a rod or line on the Severn has just been captured by Mr. M. Wenman, of Norton. It measured over 40 ins. long, and weighed 26 1-2lbs.

WITH his eyes fixed on a kite he was flying, Jules Bernard, of Chartres, France, unconsciously walked over the edge of a precipice and fell fifty feet. He received severe injuries.

Imagining that he had swallowed the false teeth while asleep, Charles Wilgus, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, had a serious operation performed. The day after, the teeth were discovered hidden away in a dining-room vase.

Mrs Green, of Dewhurst-street, Blackburn, wife of an employee of Messrs Yates and Thoms, founders, has given birth to triplets, one boy and two girls. An application for the King's bounty will be made.

For the benefit of a Methodist Church at Chester (Pa.) five of the male members of the congregation have agreed to trim a number of women's hats at a public hall. Three expert milliners will decide which hat is the most stylish.

JULIETTE Monz, a little girl of Perpignan, France, tripped over a piece of wood on Sunday and fell head foremost into a bucket of limewash. Her eyesight was destroyed and her face and shoulders terribly burned.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

THE BLANKET SCARE.

THE FRENCH MOTOR-CAR RACE.

LONDON, MAY 29.

London, May 24.—The United Empire Trade League is organising meetings in the provinces to discuss the question of preferential trade.

VIEWS OF THE "SPECTATOR."

London, May 25.—The "Spectator" says that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme is a gigantic paradox, and is doomed to collapse. It is also disruptive from an Imperial point of view, as neither the motherland nor the colonies can become a "tied house."

SPEECH BY MR. BONER LAW.

London, May 25.—Mr. Andrew Boner Law, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, speaking at Chester last night, said that the British fiscal policy must not be used as a weapon to wrest our trade away.

A LETTER FROM MR. GRAINGER.

London, May 20.—Mr. Grainger, Agent-General for South Australia, in a letter to the "Mail," in regard to the preferential trade proposals, says that there are about 300 articles on which a concession ought to have been made by Britain long ago in favour of Australia.

THE BLANKET SCARE.

WAR OFFICE OFFICIAL IMPLICATED.

INQUIRIES TO BE MADE.

London, May 23.—The "Mail" says that the sale of the infected blankets was due to a War Office official at Capetown, who committed a twofold breach of the regulations, one of which prescribed the destruction of bedding likely to be infectous. The War Office has cabled to Capetown for inquries to be made, and will deal summarily with the matter. The Capetown correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that the chief shipments of blankets were made by a Jewish commercial agent, who purchased them in the ordinary course of business from the military authorities. Large quantities of the blankets were burnt, but the others were disinfected and were sold after having been scoured. The "Chronicle" accuses the War Office of negligence in connection with the sales.

London, May 25.—The Capetown correspondent of the "Mail" states that the military authorities sold 200,000 blankets by tender. A dealer who purchased some of the blankets declares that the military disfected them, and that he himself used antiseptic fluids.

STATEMENT BY SURGEON-MAJOR GRIFFITHS.

"HIGHLY EXAGGERATED REPORTS."

In conversation with a "Herald" reporter yesterday, Surgeon-Major Griffiths, who served through the greater part of the Boer war, and who reached Fremantle from London in the "Idarlsma" on Sunday, referred to the cable message regarding the infected blankets.

"I am of opinion," he said "that the statements regarding blood-drenched blankets are greatly exaggerated. I was in charge of the Standerton Hospital for some time, and had no less than five tents full of enteric cases under my care, and I can vouch that the greatest care was taken to prevent any spread of the infection. The blankets used on any patient were boiled before being used again, and were passed through a steriliser erected on the grounds attached to the hospital. This had the effect of thoroughly cleaning the blankets and completely destroying the bacilli. In fact so powerful is the effect of the sterilising, that a potful of germs could be put through the machine and could then be swallowed without the slightest injury. I have seen hundreds of blankets, which were condemned by the hospital authorities, burned. I consider that in some respects the reports are highly coloured."

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, May 23rd.—In the House of Commons yesterday, a Bill providing for the payment of old age pensions was read a second time.

The measure purports that the pensioners must have reached the age of 65 years. The pensions will be 5s. per week, and the necessary funds will be made up partly by rates and partly by the Treasury.

The estimated annual cost of the scheme is £3,500,000.

Mr. Chamberlain, in referring to the history of the movement, agreed with the possibility of doing something to stimulate thrift and to help people in making provision for their old age. The question was a complicated one, and the obstacles in the way of carrying out an old age pension scheme were great, but not insuperable. It would not be impossible to find funds for the scheme. No doubt there would have to be that review of the fiscal system which he had indicated as necessary and desirable at an early date. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. H. Long, President of the Local Government Board, admitted that the Bill was an improvement upon previous ones, but more precise information was required.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Chamberlain's remarks in connection with the second reading of the Old Age Pensions Bill created a sensation at Westminster.

It is assumed from the statement of the Colonial Secretary, that he intends to push on the question of fiscal revision, in the belief that the workers will support duties on foreign products, if the money derived from this source is devoted to old age pensions.

Mr. Long urged that the real difficulty was not the principle of the pension, but the financial foundation, without which any pension scheme would be impracticable.

In commenting upon Mr. Rennant's Old Age Pension Bill, Mr. Long said that, in view of the recent demands for the remission of taxation, he doubted whether any proposal necessitating a large expenditure would be acceptable to the nation. The only way to raise the money was to proceed with the revision of the fiscal system.

MOTOR-CAR RACE IN FRANCE.

EIGHT PEOPLE KILLED.

London, May 25.—Three hundred thousand residents of Paris picnicked on Saturday night from the Bois de Boulogne all the way to Versailles, in order to witness the start of the motor race from Paris to Madrid organised by the automobile club of France and Spain. There were 223 competitors. The event excited extraordinary interest in the south-west of France, and the route was thronged with spectators. Eight fatalities occurred between Paris and Bordeaux, including two of the competitors and three of the drivers, a soldier, a woman and a child. Many of the spectators experienced accidents. One of the cars overturned and became ignited, with the result that an English competitor was burnt to death. M Gabriel, on his 90-horse-power Mors machine, reached Bordeaux in 5 hours and 13 minutes, averaging 65 miles an hour. Occasionally he attained the speed of 100 miles an hour. M Louis Renault, who was the second to reach Bordeaux, averaged 62 miles an hour. Only 68 of the competitors reached Bordeaux. Owing to the dangerous nature of the contest the French and Spanish Governments intervened and prohibited the race continuing.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

FRESH OUTBREAK AT FREMANTLE.

Fremantle, May 25th.—After a break of over two months, a further case of plague was reported to Dr. Anderson, the special plague officer at Fremantle, yesterday. The patient was an elderly woman of 82 years, who followed the occupation of a nurse. For about ten days she has been in attendance on an accouchement case at 25, Essex-street. The woman complained of feeling unwell on Friday last, and, on Saturday, a doctor examined her. He again saw her on Sunday morning and regarding the case as suspicious, he reported the circumstances to Dr. Anderson. The latter gentleman visited the patient at midday, and a microscopical examination of matter taken from buboes on her body revealed unmistakable signs of plague in a severe form. The patient was, accordingly, removed in the afternoon to the isolation hospital at Woodman's Point. There are six contacts in the house that was occupied by the patient, and five of them will be placed in quarantine to-day. In the meantime, the premises have been isolated. The sixth contact is the woman on whom the patient has been attending. She has recently been confined, and is now suffering from typhoid fever. She is too ill to be removed, and will, therefore, be left in the house in charge of a trained nurse.

The house where the present case of plague has occurred is two doors from the old Port flour mill. It was in this building that an outbreak of plague occurred last year, two cases proving fatal, and it is a strange coincidence that it was exactly twelve months ago yesterday that the second patient died. Dr. Anderson, when spoken to on the subject last evening, said the source of infection in the present case was, undoubtedly, in the soil in the vicinity, and the germs had, by some means, been transmitted to the patient. As far as could be gathered, no rats had been seen near the place, and none had been found dead in the neighbourhood. The doctor added that he was afraid Fremantle was now in the same unenviable condition as Brisbane, and intermittent cases of plague might always be looked for.

Brisbane, May 24th.—A Chinaman died yesterday in the Brisbane Hospital. A "postmortem" examination showed that death was due to plague.

Sydney, May 24th.—Plague-infected rats and mice continue to be found in Sussex-street.

PROSPECTS OF WORK IN CANADA.

London May 22nd.—The Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has received a cablegram from two hundred Victorian locomotive enginemen making inquiries as to the prospects of work in Canada. A reply has been sent by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the effect that agriculturists are the only immigrants who are encouraged in Canada.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF CHINA'S DOWAGER-EMPRESS.

London, May 22nd.—Extreme extravagance is being shown by the Dowager-Empress of China. The Chinese officials are making desperate efforts to raise ten million taels (about £3,303,000) for a present to the Dowager-Empress on the occasion of her seventieth birthday.

PECULIAR WILL CASE.

£1,500,000 AT ISSUE.

London, May 25.—Two or three days ago it was stated that M. Louis Fournier a young printer, and who is also Paris correspondent for the "Pall Mall Gazette," had been left by Mr. Harold T. F. Baker of Sydney, who died of typhoid fever at Rennes, France, a million and a half sterling, besides an estate in West Moreland, Mr. Baker's sister asserts however that a later will, which has not been produced, divides the property between herself, Fournier, and the Comtesse Majendie, to whose daughter Fournier is engaged to be married.

The assumption that this young artist has been the victim of the confidence trick, or else that he was trying to hoax someone else, appears to be well grounded. Inquiries in Sydney have failed to place the alleged millionaire or to trace his people. So far as it is known, the name of Baker has not been associated with the holder of wealth, such as it is claimed that this youth had in his power to bestow on new acquaintances, promiscuously picked up in a foreign country.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Paris, in referring to the claim by M. Louis Fournier says that the late Mr. Baker did bequeath M. Fournier the sum in question, and that he also left his (Baker's) sister Esther an equal amount.

HORRIBLE CASES OF CRUELTY.

A DOCTOR'S REVELATION.

London, May 24.—A German doctor who assisted in the hospital at Kishineff, in Southern Russia, after the recent massacre of Jews in that city, describes many horrible cases of cruelty which he witnessed. One man's legs were sawn off, and in another case a child's teeth were extracted. An infant's eyes were burnt out with red hot iron, while others were killed in the arms of their fathers. A mother, who tried to protect her child, was outraged and had one of her breasts cut off.

CURRANT TRADE MONOPOLY COMPLETE.

PROTEST BY BRITISH GROCERS.

London, May 23.—The Greek currant monopoly has been completed. The English syndicate which has secured the monopoly has purchased the entire annual crop, estimated at 150,000 tons, at fixed prices. The growers are also to receive 50 per cent of the profits after the dividends have been paid. The Federation of Grocers of the United Kingdom has telegraphed to the King of Greece protesting against the monopoly. It is intended to offer determined opposition to the syndicate's scheme.

RIOTS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY.

HUNDREDS OF ARRESTS.

London, May 22.—Fierce riots in connection with the language dispute are spreading in Croatia and Dalmatia provinces of Austria-Hungary. Thousands of peasants tried to destroy the railway so as to prevent the arrival of troops. They stoned the soldiers on their arrival, and the latter used their bayonets, wounding many of the rioters severely. Hundreds of persons have been arrested.

SOME ENORMOUS PICTURE PRICES.

London May 25.—A sale of pictures at Christie's yesterday realised £105,845, the Vails collection bringing £23,529, Gainsborough's portrait of a girl, which a Bond street dealer once refused to buy for £5, realised £9,000, and a picture by Romney £9,400.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ARDESHIR NOWROSJI THUNTHI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE LALJI LOWJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar applied, on behalf of the insolvent, for leave to amend his schedule and to serve notices, and for an extension of the interim order for three months. This insolvency, Mr. Davar said, stood over by his lordship's order pending the result of an appeal, which had now been decided in favour of one of the insolvents. The application was granted.

RE MIRZA ABDUL HAMID NIMAZI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, who appeared for the insolvents, said he intended to apply for the postponement of the hearing for two months on account of the illness of one of the insolvents. He understood that Mr. Jardine who represented the opposing creditor consented to a fortnight's postponement only. The application was granted. The insolvent was also granted leave to amend his schedule.

RE NUSSERVANJI MANECKJI GHASWALLA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule and to serve notices and an extension of his interim order for one month.

At a hosekeeper named John Tucker was leaning over the parapet of Vauxhall temporary bridge his hat fell on to one of the piers of the structure. Jumping up on to the parapet, he dropped over the other side, and recovered his hat. Two of his friends afterwards endeavoured to haul Tucker up by means of an overcoat, which was handed down to him. Just as he gained the top of the parapet, he fell into the river and was drowned.

THE SITARAM BUILDING DISASTER.

MR. JEHANGIR J. CURSETJEE has given notice that at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation to be held on the 15th instant, he would move: 1. "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation at as early a date as possible a detailed report on the inquiry instituted by him with regard to the recent collapse of the building in Hornby Road known as the Sitaram Building, stating specifically—(a) the cause or causes of the collapse; (b) the quality and character of the materials employed in the building; (c) whether all the requirements of the building byelaws were properly exacted and duly complied with; (d) the person or persons directly and indirectly responsible for the disaster; (e) the names of the employes of the Municipality directly responsible for the efficient supervision of the building, their official reports on the collapse, and what blame, if any, attached to them, if individually; (f) the number of houses that have thus collapsed in various parts of the City during the last ten years, giving the locality, date, cause if known, of each, and the number of lives, if any, lost thereby." 2. "To submit to the Corporation, for their immediate consideration and action, such general remedial measures and specific amendments in the present Municipal Act as he proposes, or has already proposed, to avert such disasters in the future, and thereby allay the disquisting fears justly raised in the public mind as to the utter helplessness of the Municipal Executive to deal with them effectively."

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. C. P. R. Young, Acting Second Judge, has disposed of a suit filed by Mr G. R. Johnson against Bhagwanji Topan for the recovery of Rs. 126 as damages caused to him through the alleged negligent and rash driving of the defendant. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Utamram pleader. The evidence showed that a collision occurred between plaintiff's brougham and defendant's dog-cart on the 25th March last somewhere near Westfield Bungalow in Nepean Sea Road. The plaintiff claimed Rs 94 as cost of repairs to his brougham and Rs. 32 paid for the hire of a brougham for sixteen days, during which time his own vehicle was under repairs. The defendant had filed a counter suit claiming Rs. 150, being the cost of repairs to his dog-cart, which, it was alleged, was damaged and broken by the negligence and rash driving of the plaintiff's coachman also expenses incurred on account of the injuries sustained by the defendant, his horse, and his groom, and damages sustained owing to the defendant's inability to attend work for thirty days. The defence was that on seeing a labour cart coming from the other side, and as there was hardly any room to pass, the carriage was swerved on one side, which caused the accident for which he (the defendant) was in no way to blame. Mr. Acworth said it was an afterthought on the part of the defendant to make a cross claim as a counterblast. Mr Utamram denied any such intention on his client's part, and stated that it was his client who had sent the first notice; on Mr. Acworth's client in regard to the damages sustained by him owing to the collision. Mr. Acworth admitted having received the notice first from the defendant, but stated that that did not constitute a valid claim. It was also a fact that the defendant did not take any further steps in the matter of the notice for weeks and it was when the action was filed by the plaintiff and the suit came on for the first hearing that he filed the cross suit. Mr. Acworth further stated that it was the defendant who had come to his office in a penitant mood and requested him to settle the claim. Mr. Utamram said that his client, whose circumstances were not very affluent was hard pressed for money, and if under such circumstances he failed to file his claim first, and went to Mr. Acworth with the object of avoiding what he thought expensive litigation, he did nothing wrong. Mr. Acworth said it was a most objectionable habit on the part of certain natives to drive their vehicles recklessly, regardless of safety of others, and it was superior to put a stop to such a practice.

His Honour, in disposing of the matter, said the evidence on both sides was to a certain extent conflicting, but there was the evidence of Mr. Maganland, a perfectly independent witness who said there was no cart. Had there been a cart the defendant should have produced the cartman. A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JUNE 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect, Via Suez perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St. Vincent Granada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.
Communication with Tonquin interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10 h June 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	10	38 p.m.	5	32
Teheran	10	2	5 p.m.	...	21
Suez	10	2	55 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 10th June 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	39	0	1
" Karachi	0	14	0	2
" Madras	0	25	0	2

WHILE Mrs. Scott was asleep at Columbus, Ohio, her spring folding-bed shut up with a snap and broke her neck. Her dead body was not discovered for a whole day.

WHILE hanging up pictures in his house at Coburg, Germany, Fritz Ollendorf fell to the ground and seriously injured his head. He would have bled to death had not his parrot cried loudly for help, and so attracted the attention of his wife.

SIXTEEN hundred guineas was paid by Mr. Agnew at Christies for a landscape picture by W. Muller (1845). The painting is called "A Wooly Landscape," and shows a cottage with children catching birds in a trap in the foreground.

A man named C C Hatcher, accused of murdering his business partner, has been married in the county gaol at Grundy, Virginia, to Miss Heddie Tibbets. The ceremony was performed in the cell by the prison chaplain.

ADOLF STALLMANN, a roof-tinner of Kalkfuss, Prussia, was struck on the head by a flying brick from a chimney above him. He fell off the roof on to a passing van laden with broken glass, and with just strength enough he jumped out only to be knocked down by a passing motor car. He was "only slightly bruised."

AT the age of ninety-eight, George Armstrong, who was present with his parents at the battle of Waterloo, and subsequently served in the Crimean War and the Indian Mudni, has just died in Hackney Workhouse infirmary from the effects of a fall, which broke his leg. He had been an inmate of the workhouse since 1870.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

CHURCH AND STATE.

HOOLIGANISM IN FRANCE.

THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

PARIS, MAY 22.

THE French Chamber on Wednesday resumed the discussion of the interpellations on the action of the Government with regard to the Religious Congregations. M. De Baudry d'Asson reproached M. Combes with having let loose civil war upon the country. (Interruptions.) The speaker attacked the "despotism" of the Premier. (Laughter). M. Combes, in reply, said that his religious policy was based upon the faithful and strict observance of the laws relating to the Concordat. The Concordat, the Minister said, should be respected by the Church as well as by the State. If the Church did not observe it, the responsibility for this could only fall upon its own head. (Applause.) M. Combes defended the Government's circulars relative to the closing of churches and to the prohibition of preaching by members of Congregations. He had, he said, only acted in conformity with the vote of the Chamber in suppressing the preaching Orders. Members of those Orders could secularise themselves and obtain the same rights as other priests. But for that it was necessary that the secularisation should be effective and regular. "Our adversaries," the Premier said, "reckon upon the weakness of the Courts." (Applause on the Left and stormy interruptions on the Right.) Continuing, M. Combes deplored the fetters placed upon the liberty of religion. He had given strict orders to prevent disorders in churches, but the Religious Orders had set the example of showing contempt for the law. (Interruption on the Right.) His policy, the Premier added, did not differ from that of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. With reference to the closed churches, M. Combes showed that the policy of the Episcopate was contrary to the Concordat. The State, he said, was not sufficiently armed against the clergy, who braved the suppression of their salaries. The State could not act with rigour. It preferred to appeal to public opinion, which was deeply moved by the way in which the laws had been violated, and would demand the separation of the churches from the State or else more severe local restrictions on the exercise of religion.

M. Combes declared that he would make no concessions on the subject of the appointment of bishops. He could not see how a Prime Minister with the existing majority could disavow the religious policy at present pursued. In conclusion, M. Combes declared that there was a majority in both Chambers which would not give way before the protests of the clergy. (Applause on the Left.) On the conclusion of his speech M. Combes was warmly congratulated. Cries of "Friday" were raised, but on a division the motion to readjourn the discussion was rejected by 338 votes to 228. When the discussion was resumed M. Allard (Socialist) censured the Government for failing to make clearer declarations on the sole possible solution of the difficulty, which was the separation of the churches from the State, and blamed M. Combes for not having closed those churches which the priests had sought to make centres of anti-Republican propaganda. The duty of M. Combes, the speaker concluded, was to recall the French Ambassador at the Vatican, and he added that if the Premier was not prepared to recall the separation of Church and State he would alienate the Republican party. M. Denys Cochin described the policy of the Government as war against everything that was Christian. (Applause on the Right.) The debate was then closed. Eight orders of the day were presented. After one submitted by M. Hubbard, proposing the separation of the Church and the State, had been rejected by 278 votes to 247, amid ironical cheers on the Right, priority was given to another proposed by M. Etienne, and framed as follows: "The Chamber, approving the declarations of the Government, and counting upon its forces for the repression of the encroachments of the clergy for assuring the carrying out of the laws and the maintenance of religious liberty, rejects all additions, and proceeds to the order of the day." This was adopted by 313 votes to 237. The Chamber then rose.

The great question of the hour in Paris is how to avoid the abominable crimes which are daily taking place in the capital and its suburbs. Incredible as it may seem, these crimes are committed, on nearly every occasion, with no apparent motive. Only a few days ago six young men were playing cards in a wine-shop, and to make the last game the most exciting the group unanimously agreed that the loser should kill the first man he met on leaving the shop. The streets were deserted, so they waited at the corner of the Boulevard Voltaire until someone passed, which happened to be a respectable employee, who was brutally stabbed in the back. When the assassin was asked why he had committed such an outrage, he said that, as he had never broken a vow, the crime was inevitable. Such murders as this are taking place daily, and sometimes twice and three times a day. The victims are frequently old women, who are killed for the sake of a few francs. At Issy an old woman who has kept a small shop for over thirty years has been killed. All the murderer took away was 4f. 75c. and a Grayere cheese. At Neuilly an old marchande-de-vins was stabbed to death for 20f., while a great many wine-shop keepers have been killed for the price of a drink. This increase of murders is a painful system of demoralisation in young men of the lower classes over which the Apaches seem to have such influence. These French hooligans are a race that is frequently heard of, but is rarely seen by the majority of Parisians and a visit to one of their haunts is thus described: I went down last night with a friend to one of the vilest spots in the city of Paris. We donned blue blouses, corduroy trousers, and peaked caps, to lessen the risks. After having walked through innumerable alleys we at last arrived at the spot we sought, over which were written the words, "A la Bonne Flanquette," which practically means 'free and easy.' What first impressed me on entering was the strong smell of garlic and the comparative cleanliness of the room, in which were sitting men and women of all ages between eighteen and fifty playing cards and drinking absinthe. This room was not particularly interesting, but the cabaret which leads out of it, entitled "At the Swelling of the Chicken's Neck," was as gruesome as can be imagined. To get to it one has to traverse dark corridors, lighted dimly by night-lights, and occasionally one passes a skeleton which holds in its bony hand a burning taper. In the cabaret itself, which is a sort of barn lighted by two big candles, there is a small stage on which a girl was singing. The men who were listening to her did not make one feel comfortable. Fortunately, on account of our clothes, we passed unnoticed, and except when once a kind for a cigarette, were not addressed. What they were all talking about I really could not say, as their French is something unusual, and they did not even restrict themselves to ordinary Paris slang. Further than making a noise at the end of each song or grumbling as to the quality of the drinks, they seemed fairly orderly. Nevertheless, they are a group I would rather not meet when alone."

There seems a danger of the Russian Alliance giving way. Professors of the Schools of the Faculties, of the College of France, and of the Sorbonne join with the students in expressing horror and indignation at the Kishineff atrocities. They sign appeals to the conscience of France against these barbarians of Europe who seem to flout European civilization. Silence, they say, would appear in this case approval, and would cover France with shame. M. Leroy Beaulieu is not behind his brethren of the Sorbonne in protesting against the barbarities of all classes of Gentiles at Kishineff. The policy of Russia towards Finland, one of the most interesting and thoroughly civilized States in Europe, had already made the alliance sickening. The recent massacres may render it loathsome. The lectures given by the great Danish critic Brandes attract thousands. Were the hall of Les Sciences Savantes three times its size it would still be thronged. Prices of admission range from 50 cents to 2 francs. The money taken at the doors goes to the victims of the Kishineff riots. The lecture read to the Combes Government by the "Gazette of

"Moscow" is taken as an impertinence by Republicans. M. Clemenceau will watch for an opportunity to hit back in the Senate. The "Moscow Gazette" confounds the monks and nuns with religion, and takes the tone of the self-complacent Pharisee in the temple who thanked God for being unlike the publican. "Can we believe," it says, "in the solidity of the external advantages of alliances with a Government that is overmastered by revolutionists? The Seer of Patmos accused the Roman Empire, in his time symbolized by Nero, of speaking like a lamb and acting as a dragon. What takes place in Finland and Bessarabia, in the snows of the Far North and at the mouth of the Danube, should teach us that the active principle that bloomed out in Nero is still at work in the world. The Radical Press, which, with its Socialist allies, enjoys the greatest Parliamentary power, loses patience with M. Delcasse. It reminds him that M. Hanotaux's career was suddenly brought to an end because he appeared the silent partner of Prince Lobanoff during the Armenian massacres.

Much has been said and written of recent years in regard to the "fresh-air cure" in the treatment of tuberculosis, and many well-equipped sanatoria, where patients may be received and housed under hygienic conditions, have been established, but these buildings and their maintenance have proved expensive, and the enjoyment of them has been above the reach of the multitude for whom room cannot be found in ordinary hospitals. Public bodies in European countries have awakened to the necessity of impressing on the people the urgency of observing precaution as to the housing and nourishment of consumptives and the repression of indiscriminate expectoration. But it has remained to the French to see not only that the working classes, among whom the disease is so rife, are acquainted with these rules, but also that they strictly observe them, and that everything is done in the case of individuals to minimize the risk of infection to those who live in daily contact with them.

A little over a year ago the municipality of Lille gave a plot of ground and a committee of medical men and philanthropists erected a modest brick building for the reception of the patients well enough to attend daily. Here they are instructed in the regime to be followed, inhalations are administered, and pure milk is received, analyzed and sterilized, and distributed along with eggs and meat of the best quality in cases where the sufferers are too poor to obtain the nourishment indispensable to checking the ravages of consumption. This by no means embraces all the beneficent functions of the institution, for on the first floor is a splendidly equipped laboratory for the bacteriological examination of sputa, and a special laundry is attached where all the linen of the patients is disinfected, washed, and subjected to heated air under pressure to ensure freedom from germs before it is returned to their homes. Then there is an inspector who goes to each dwelling, and ensures that the poor patient's room is cleansed and whitewashed, and that a plentiful supply of air circulates day and night; while where such isolation is impossible, in some cases he finds a special lodging at the expense of the committee. A large number of cases have been treated during the past year, and huge quantities of provisions distributed, with the most encouraging results, at the extremely low cost (including the installation of the building) of £1,500. A similar dispensary has just been opened at Saint Ouen, to the north of Paris, and doubtless many more will follow, as no such scheme for actually treating indigent consumptives in their homes at a trifling expense has been tried. The opening ceremony was attended by officials from the Paris Prefecture and the Assistance Publique and several prominent medical men. The latter stated that it had been shown that under such treatment the ravages of consumption were arrested, and they had hopes of many real cures being effected.

Horse-racing came into fashion in France in the days of Louis XVI. The first racing men were Philippe d'Orleans, who afterwards became Philippe Egalite; the Duc de Penthievre, the Chevalier Saint-Georges, and the Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. The race course was the high road from Paris to Saint Denis. The end of the Continental blockade was the signal for the inauguration of sport the turf, and steeplechase. The gentleman rider crossed the Channel under favour of the same wind which carried the Bellerophon and its illustrious captive to St. Helena, a writer on the manners of 1830 declared that in spite of the comparative popularity of the races, the passion for horseflesh was only a caprice of fashion, and that its apparition on the Parisian horizon only marked a new phase in Anglomania. He went on to state that in spite of the foundation of a famous club, the origin and name of which were essentially horsey, and in spite of the establishment of the societe d'Encouragement for the improvement of the race horses "sport" had scarcely entered into French manners and more than had the word into the language. How great the change now! But for years the public did not attend the races. The members of the Jockey Club and of the Societe d'Encouragement used to be present almost alone and award the prizes with grave dignity. Under the Second Empire however, these equestrian ceremonies began to assume a festive air. It was then that some noble Anglomaniac imported a mail coach from England, and four-in-hands became at once a fashion and a stumbling block to French orthographists. Among the most brilliant of the gentlemen-riders of that time was the Duc de Grammont-Caderousse, a singular combination of elegance and ignorance and one of the fast great viveurs of Paris. At present in spite of the prophet horse-racing is becoming more and more popular in France. The height of elegance and the quintessence of chic is to own race horses. It is the acme of luxury. Nowadays a man has neither power nor influence unless he keeps racehorses, owns a newspaper, and provides the bulk of the funds of some theatre. Races are divided into two categories those of the Societe d'Encouragement of the improvement of the breed of horses, which take place at Longchamps and Chantilly, and the miscellaneous speculative meetings of Auteuil, Enghien, Vincennes, and Maisons-Laffitte. The races at Longchamps and Chantilly are serious, and as the result of the improvement in horseflesh which they will produce, we are promised, in the eighth generation, decent cab-horses. The minor races have been organized for the sake of encouraging betting, and for the benefit of women who take pleasure in displaying eccentric toilets. Meanwhile Auteuil Longchamps, and Chantilly remain the common resort of the beau monde and the populace. There you may still see a display of rank, beauty, fashion and elegant equipages. The return from the races is as brilliant as ever, only it is more democratic, among the fine carriages will be seen broken-down cabs drawn by emaciated horses, trotting with their noses in the dust. All along the Avenue des Champs Elysees, under the chestnut trees, the economic gommeux sit gracefully sucking sticks and raising hats to carriage people who do not return the salute. Exiled Royalty drawn by two horses, and holiday-making bourgeois drawn by a fat pony, drive down the Avenue to see and to be seen.

Chief Justice Sir Samuel Way, of South Australia, has been celebrating the jubilee of his arrival in that State. Born in Portsmouth sixty-seven years ago, he joined his father in South Australia in March, 1853. The Rev. James Way was the pioneer pastor of the Bible Christians in Australia, and his distinguished son has always been a strict adherent of the paternal faith. Mr. Way was called to the Colonial Bar at twenty five, took silk at thirty-five, was Attorney-General at thirty-nine, and Chief Justice at forty, figures that look like a legal record. For several years past he has nominally been the Australian member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and it was in virtue of that distinction he was made a baronet; but he has found the dual position impracticable, and elected to attend to his Australian duties. He came to London only once to hear appeals with their lordships in Whitehall.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee, the Commissioner Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Acting Secretary Mr. R. P. Masani.

MODEL MILCH-CATTLE STABLES.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation, dated 9th May, from Mr. A. S. Jocsub, in which he requested that he might be granted a lease of the three Municipal milch-cattle stables situated at Agripada, Kamatipoora, and Mody Bay for a period of three or five years on a rental of Rs. 19,200 per year.

The Commissioner in his letter, in reference to the above, stated:—"The primary object the Municipality had in view in erecting the stables referred to was to replace some of the insanitary structures used as stables by model milch-cattle stables. Mr. A. S. Jocsub requests that the stables be farmed out to him for a certain number of years, for which right he offers to pay an amount of Rs. 1,600 per month against the present rent of Rs. 1,587-8-0 derived by the Municipality. As stated above the stables are intended to be model ones. They are kept in a sanitary condition, and no overcrowding is allowed. If farmed out, the object for which they are built would probably be frustrated, as the contractor will naturally try to make as much profit out of them as possible, and there would be a risk of overcrowding and of insanitary condition. I cannot, therefore, recommend the acceptance of Mr. Jocsub's proposal."

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that the applicant be informed that they were not prepared to accept his proposals.

ROOFING THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Mahomedali Abdulali and Co. who offered Rs 5,134-13-8 exclusive of Rs 286 for contingencies, for the work of renewing the corrugated iron sheets over a portion of the roof of the Vegetable Market in the Arthur Crawford Markets.

MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUNDS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner with regard to the excess in the expenditure incurred in connection with the works carried out for the new Mahomedan Burial grounds at Narielwady. The Commissioner in his letter stated that the total cost of the establishment and the contingencies for the works sanctioned under the Standing Committee's Resolutions amounted to Rs. 5,548-12-11. Owing to certain difficulties the contractors were not able to finish the work within the contract period, and extension of time was therefore granted. The establishment had also, therefore, to be retained beyond the contract period, and the total cost of it had exceeded the sanctioned amount by Rs 1,261-6-10. The Committee sanctioned the excess expenditure.

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITOR ON LEAVE.

Further consideration was given to a letter from Mr S D Gupte, Municipal Auditor, who stated that his colleague Mr Thomson being in an indifferent state of health had applied for leave, but as this was not sanctioned in time, he was obliged to go to the hill station for the benefit of his health, hence the monthly report of the audit was signed by him alone. If desired Mr. Thomson's signature to it could be obtained later on as he was soon expected to return to Bombay.

With reference to the Standing Committee resolution, dated the 27th May, the following letter was received from Messrs. A. Thomson and S. D. Gupte, Municipal Auditors:—"With reference to the enquiry contained in your No. 617, dated 29th ultimo, we have the honour to state that when Mr. Thomson left Bombay on account of ill-health, he left a trained auditor to assist in the duties, and as is usually done for the purpose of watching the progress of the work of checking the compilation of charges, the Assistant daily initialled the head of the column. No other statements of accounts have been initialled by him.

Mr. S. D. Khote wished to know the name of the trained auditor who had been left by Mr. Thomson to assist in the duties connected with the Municipal audit. He asked if the substitute could be recognised as a Municipal auditor.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that the matter had become complicated. Under the Act the work of the audit should be carried on by the Municipal auditors only, and that being the case they could not recognise any other auditor. This, would however, re-open the question of granting leave to auditors.

Mr. James Macdonald observed that the Act required the auditors to jointly sign each document, and they would each be responsible for what they had signed; and if they elected to sign documents which had been checked and initialled by a substitute, they would be responsible for the correctness of the same.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar agreed with Mr. Ibrahim in his opinion that the matter had become complicated. The counsel in their advise did not suggest any way out of the difficulties. However the matter having been placed in the next agenda of the Corporation, it would be fully discussed by that body. In the meantime the question might be postponed "sine die." He accordingly proposed that the matter be postponed.

The proposition was carried, and the Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

"CREATIVE PURPOSE" CONTROVERSY.

SIR O. LODGE AND REV. R. J. CAMPBELL.

Sir Oliver Lodge in his contribution to the discussion about creative purpose in the "Times" explains that the adjective fortuitous as employed by Lord Kelvin was evidently not selected by him as specially appropriate or illuminating but merely used as part of a well-known phrase or quotation:

It is clear that what our chief meant was that the formation of a crystal and such like proceeded in accordance with the unsupplemented laws of ordinary mechanics; whereas the formation of an animal or plant seemed controlled by something additional—viz. the presence of a guiding principle or life-germ the nature of which neither I nor any other physicist in the least understands. I shall be surprised if biologists claim that they really understand it either.

It is true that Lord Kelvin employed the popular phrase "creative power"—a phrase I should not myself use, because I am unable to define it—and in other respects his wording was more appropriate to a speech than to a philosophic essay; but nevertheless his speech as reported had all the usual subjective interest attaching to the freely spoken personal convictions of a great man, attained as the outcome of a lifelong study of various aspects of Nature.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple, has an interesting pronouncement on this subject in the "British Weekly."

It is refreshing to us to be assured that eminence in science is not only shown to be compatible with earnest religious faith, but is actually held to be a justification for it, and that by a prince of science as Lord Reay calls him. But is Lord Kelvin right about the grounds of his faith? Not quite, it seems to me as an onlooker. His consciousness of the presence of a Divine Being colours all his outlook upon life, but science did not give it to him. Science may confirm it cannot affirm the existence of God in the Christian sense of the word. Lord Kelvin's "simple-hearted faith in 'Our Heavenly Father' is a prepossession which he brings to his science and which his science does not contradict. There is a certain difference between observing the ways of God in nature and knowing God himself. Even a clever man may know but little about the former, while a child may know much about the latter. It is a good thing that for spiritual experience there is a shorter way than through botany and biology. Were we dependent upon the dicta of scientific men for the grounds of our faith we should be in evil case for they do not all speak with the same tongue. No, the truth is that knowledge of God, is, like all knowledge intuitional before it is inferential; it is a revelation granted to a certain quality of heart rather to a certain order of mind. It is Lord Kelvin's possession of this quality of heart which has given him his faith, I venture to believe.

And yet, since all knowledge is ultimately one, it cannot be that religion and science should for ever speak with two tongues for each of them claims to dominate the whole field of truth. Admitting therefore that Sir William Thiselton Dyer and others are right in declaring that Lord Kelvin's inference is hardly justified as a scientific hypothesis, it may be questioned whether they have given sufficient account to a class of facts which though distinctly religious should come within the purview of science—I mean the psychological analysis of spiritual facts. Men of science are apt to be curiously conservative and contemptuous in regard to these. It would be well if more serious study were given to the phenomena of spiritual experience. It would be a gain to truth if the spiritual man could be put under the microscope or the vivisection chamber, so to speak, and that science should try to explain him. It may be that a science of religion on a psychological basis would yield worthy results.

But we need not expect too much, even from this. The quest for God is not merely, nor even mainly, intellectual. At the best science and theology can do no more than articulate and systematise what the sanctified spirit already knows.

"And here," says Mr. Campbell, "is just where Lord Kelvin possesses an unspeakable advantage over most of his critics. He is in the mood to see truth which is for ever hidden from the gaze of arrogance and pride, which are the correlative in science of obscurantism and intolerance in religion.

THE WRECK OF THE CONCH.

THE OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

Mr. H. W. Brodhurst in his capacity as Receiver of Wrecks held an enquiry on Friday afternoon in Colombo, at the Collector of Custom's office into the circumstances which led to the wreck of the s. s. Conch on the reef at Akurelis, off Amblangoda, early in the morning of the 3rd instant.

THE CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Ernest James Mackenzie stated as follows: I am captain of the steamer Conch belonging to the Shell Transport and Trading Company. Her tonnage was 2,313 register. The names of the owners are Samuel and Co., of London. She had as cargo petroleum in bulk belonging to the owners of the ship. She was from Colombo bound for Madras. We left Colombo on the 2nd instant at 6 p.m. and the ship struck at 12-35 a.m. on the 3rd. I do not know the name of the rock on which she struck, but it is about two miles south of Amblangoda. The second officer, Mr. White, was the officer on the bridge at the time. He went on duty at 12 o'clock, relieving the third officer, Mr. D. O. Davis. At the time of the accident I was lying on a cot on deck in the aft. The chief officer, Mr. J. Hill, was below. We had a look-out man on duty. When the ship struck I was awake at the time, and I immediately ran to the bridge. The weather was cloudy, with heavy showers of rain and a strong breeze. I rang the engines astern. I could faintly see the outline of the land about a mile or a mile and a half away. I could not judge properly as it was dark. When I rang the engines astern the steamer bumped heavily and sank very rapidly in the forehead, swinging round at the same time with the wind and sea. As she was sinking rapidly I ordered the life boats to be swung out. Shortly afterwards I rang her astern again to give her another try, but without effect. She bumped very heavily again. After a great deal of trouble from the men I got them into the boats about 1-30 a.m. The ship was sinking rapidly and I thought it advisable to put the crew in boats. The boats remained alongside—one drifted away by the tide, but came back at daylight and remained alongside. I was on board at the time and remained till the last. I and the chief officer and the other officers remained in the steamer. The third officer was in charge of the life boats. When it became daylight I found

NO CHANCE OF SAVING THE SHIP,

and the native canoes came alongside and took the men away as it was impossible for the ship's boats to come ashore. I remained on board till 2-30 p.m., when the vessel was breaking up and settling down. The weather was then heavy and I considered it advisable to leave the ship. We, the officers, all came ashore at that time. The forehead part of the ship was under 15 feet of water. The bridge was gone and the wheel house and chart were swept away. The ship has since disappeared. The aft part was broken off, the ship was broken in two and only a portion of a mast was sticking out of water. No lives were lost, and there was no possibility of saving the cargo. When the ship struck the oil at once escaped from the forehead tanks. Nothing was saved except the kits of some of the officers in the morning. The crew lost all their clothing. The chart, sextant, chronometers (two), and the log book were all lost. The ship was going at an approximate speed of 8 1-2 knots an hour. I attribute the accident to

THE SET OF THE CURRENT.

It set more than I made allowance for. I passed Beruwela Lighthouse at 10-35 p.m., 5 1-2 miles off. It was not in sight when we struck as there was squally rain. In fine weather it would have been visible. The Galle Lighthouse was not in sight. There was a reflection of that light. I set the course 5 1-2 miles off Beruwela so as to pass 7 miles off Galle. The course set was South 27 East by compass. There was no alteration of the course then. At 12 midnight when the third officer reported, on being relieved, that the ship seemed to be drawing near the land, I then set the course again South 20 East. The second officer had altered the course to South 15 East which course she was steering when she struck. Every precaution was taken, night orders were issued and a look-out was kept. I have been over the same course about five or six time. I know the coast sufficiently well, and I took every precaution to keep her off but I never anticipated such a strong set. I have no complaint to make against any of the officers and have no reason to think that the accident was due to negligence or incompetency on their part. They are good officers and I have every confidence in them.

WHAT THE SECOND OFFICER SAYS.

Alfred White said: I am second officer of the s.s. Conch. I went on duty at midnight on the 2nd instant. The ship was at that time to the south of the Beruwela Light and I relieved the third officer. He told me then he thought she was rather close to the land. She was at that time steering South 20 East compass. He said he had just altered her course from South 27 East. The weather at that time was squally. It was a dark night and the Beruwela Light house could not have been seen. I had a man on the look-out. I sent the third officer to the captain and he brought a message to the effect that I was to keep her South 20 East and that would clear her. I kept her South 20 East, but at 12-15 a.m. I kept her South 15 East and sent word to the captain I could see the outline of land and also the loom of the Galle light. The third officer came back and said the captain that South 20 East would clear her. However, I kept her at South 15 East and at 12-30, when I was trying to get bearings from the Galle light, she struck, steering South 15 East. I stopped the engines and ran down to call the captain, but saw him coming. The Captain ordered "full speed astern."

THE CRASH AND GRINDING

were so terrible that the captain said "stop her." The captain then put the engines astern himself, and I left the bridge to put the boats out. The weather life-boat was stove in. I got all the other boats out and the crew got in, I stayed on board with the captain and chief officer. Nothing further happened till day-light. The state of the ship then was that she was sunk in the forehead, with a list to port. The bridge was partly gone and she was rapidly breaking up. She was crashing heavily on the rocks. We came ashore about 2-30 p.m. in a native canoe. I attribute the accident to a strong current setting in. The ship steered all right. The look-out man saw nothing and reported nothing. I was looking through glasses all the time. So far as I can judge the course set South 15 East ought to have taken her well clear. I have been down the coast before in the same ship.

Questioned by the captain: On a previous occasion we steered down the coast South 20 East true, and that course took us clear.

THE THIRD OFFICER.

D. O. Davis: I am the third officer of the s. s. Conch. I was on duty on the bridge from 8 to 12 on the night of the 2nd instant. We passed Beruwela Lighthouse at 10-30 p.m., at a distance of 5 1-2 miles, and at that point the captain set the course South 27 East by compass. I steered that course up to midnight, and, at that time, I was relieved by the second officer. I thought then she was setting towards land owing to the current. I could then see the land. It was just two minutes to 12 when I saw land. When the second officer came up at midnight, I told him I had altered the course to South 20 East two minutes before I was relieved. I remarked I would go and see the captain. He said go at once. I went to the Captain who was lying aft. He said all right (i. e.,) he agreed to the alteration of the course. The captain said "You ought to go clear of all danger on that course" and I went back and told the second officer. The second officer persisted on my going to the captain again and ask him to come and see. I did so and then went to my berth. The second officer had altered the course to South 15 East, but I cannot say exactly when he had done so. He told me he had altered the course. I went below at 12-20 a.m. and

THE SHIP STRUCK

10 to 15 minutes after that. There was strong wind and squally weather with occasional passing showers. As soon as the ship struck the captain told me to send some rockets up. After I had sent up some rockets I took up a deep sea line and sounded aft and found some fathoms of water at the stern. After that I took charge of the life boat. So far as I can judge the accident was due to the strong set of the current.

Questioned by the captain.—The second officer told me to call the captain, and I called the captain. I said "captain, it you come out you can see land on the port bow by the loom of Galle light," and the captain said "that is all right, it will take her clear."

The captain remarked that he did not remember that the third officer said the second officer wanted him to come and see.

THE 3RD ENGINEER'S STORY.

J. W. Wickerman: I am the third engineer and was in charge of the engine-room on the night of the 2nd instant when the ship struck. She may have been steaming 9 to 9 1-2 knots an hour. I felt the shock and soon after got the order "stop her," then "full speed astern." After going astern a couple of minutes I got orders to stop again, then to put her astern again for some time and then stop. I got no further orders after that as far as the engines were concerned. I carried out all the orders promptly. The engines were in good order.

Anton Comar was the next witness, and being an Austrian he was not able to give his evidence in a very intelligible manner. He deposed on oath as follows:—I am quarter-master on board this ship. I was at the wheel when the ship struck. At 12 midnight the course given by my predecessor was South 20 East. We went on that course and Mr. White, the second officer, gave me South 15 East, and we were steering that course when the ship struck. There was nobody else with me at the steering gear.

The next and last witness was Abdul Ally, the look-out man. As there was some difficulty in obtaining the services of an interpreter who knew Hindustani, the witness was not affirmed; but his statement was to the effect that he was on the look-out when the ship struck, and that he saw no rocks and gave no alarm. He had nothing else to say.

CONCLUSION.

This closed the enquiry as the captain said he did not intend to call other witnesses than those already examined.

SECRET OF A BABY.

ALLEGED BOGUS HEIRESS TO A FORTUNE.

A romance that embraces a fortune and the identity of a little child was opened at Bow-street when Mrs. Gunning Snydam Bedford, or Ellen Martha Bedford, as the police described her, was charged.

That she did unlawfully cause R. C. Cowle, registrar of births and deaths, to make, on the 18th of December, at 16 Upper Woburn-place, a false entry of the birth of a female child.

The central figure in this remarkable case is a slight woman with pale, refined face, aquiline features, and golden hair. Clad in the deepest of mourning, she bowed to the magistrate on entering the dock and then sat down, placing one black gloved hand on the rail. Her age was stated as thirty-two, and she gave an address in Paris. The prosecution is a private one, process having been granted on the application of the relatives of the accused woman's late husband, who was a retired merchant residing in Paris.

It appears that Mr. Bedford had a life interest in a trust sum of £40,000 under the will of his late father, the terms of the settlement being that the fortune was to descend to his children or failing this to six of his relatives. On February 17 of this year Mr. Bedford died in Paris, the registry of his death being made at the United States Consulate and two months later his widow, possessed of a certificate of registry of birth, went to America to claim the money. The relatives of Mr. Bedford subsequently, as the result of inquiries, resolved to institute proceedings against her in order to prevent her obtaining the money.

They asserted that the child which was registered as the issue of her husband was not his daughter at all, and that Mrs. Bedford signed the register as the "aunt" of the child, and as being present at the birth. On Thursday the 14th ult. Detective Sergeant Gough, of Scotland-yard received a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Bedford, which he executed at Liverpool on Saturday night as the widow came ashore from the steamship Umbria, accompanied by the child and a nurse.

At the police court Mr. Harry Wilson defended. Only a solicitor's clerk represented the prosecution, Mr. Muir, who was engaged at the Old Bailey, being unable to appear. This, however, was of little consequence, for the proceedings were very short. The only witness called was Sergeant Gough, who gave evidence that as the passengers were leaving the steamship Umbria at Liverpool he followed Mrs. Bedford to the Custom House. He asked her if her name was Helen Martha Bedford. She said, That is my name. He told her he held a warrant for her arrest, and if she got into a cab he had in waiting he would read it to her. Accompanied by a Liverpool officer he got into the cab with her, and read the warrant. "I suppose this is in respect of my husband's money?" she replied.

The detective conveyed Mrs. Bedford to the police offices at Dale-street, Liverpool, and in the afternoon took her to Bowstreet Police Station where she was charged. She made no reply when the charge was read over to her. She had with her a quantity of luggage and correspondence. Upon this evidence a remand was granted. There was a question about Mrs. Bedford's money, a sum of £14, which was found on her. She wanted it to send her child to Paris, and eventually this was allowed. It was intimated that an application for bail could not at present be entertained.

QUEER PASSENGERS.

A MAN WHO WAS CONDUCTOR TO 300,000 PRISONERS.

As conductor of a vehicle which, during the sixteen years he travelled "on the step," has carried some 300,000 passengers, made up of poisoners, garrotters, burglars, dishonest financiers, and lesser lights of the criminal world. Sergeant Delaspee has naturally had some unusual experiences.

Princes and flower girls, "Tottie Fay," and an ingenious gentleman who baked another person in an oven—all met on equal terms in the van conveying prisoners to and from Bow-street, Marylebone, and other London police-courts, from the conductorship of which van the sergeant has just retired.

He never had a death in the Black Maria, but there was once a birth. The officer admits that on one occasion he felt slightly anxious about the success of the trip. His load was a select one of old gaol-birds, each a certainty for at least ten years penal servitude, and there was one murderer and one man charged with manslaughter. All, however reached their destination in safety. There are many criminals who have taken their first and last journey to prison with the sergeant. Among them were boys who commenced with a birching, progressed to a short term of imprisonment and wound up as candidates for the gallows.

Disloyal criminals, who have "blown the gaff", require very special care. They have generally been placed in the van without the knowledge of the others, and the sergeant, whose place is in the corridor of the van when its usual occupants are there, as listened to amusing conversations as to what would be done to the traitor if he were there. As a fact, only about three-quarters of an inch of panelling would separate the informer from the others. Nineteen flower-girls, who had been fined, for obstruction in the streets, and who had agreed not to pay but go to prison, were being conveyed to gaol once, when Queen Victoria was passing in her carriage. Traffic was stopped, and the girls in the van were loudly singing the popular songs of the day, many displaying good voices. The crowd was much amused, and her Majesty could not help noticing the unusual occurrence.

THE CLUB BORE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

He lay for what seemed an immense time dozing in the arm-chair: until, all at once, he heard her footfall on the stairs. "She will come in here and kiss me in my sleep," he said to himself. But the light footfall passed on through the hall: the servants had not told her that he had returned. "Then I want to wake," he said in his sleep, "I want to go and see my love after forty-eight hours absence." "Do it now, do it now," said the voice. But the spirit that governs sleep had turned treacherous. "Tell the voice you have done so," the wicked spirits whispered, and he, caught in the toils of the treacherous sleep-serpent, conquered by the invincible delight in this brief rest after his great fatigue accepted the prompting and believed he was telling the truth. "See," he said to the voice, "I have roused myself, I have gone into the hall, I have overtaken her on the steps. I hold her hand in mine. All well, my darling. All well, all well." Then the hall doors closed; the prancing horses carried his treasure away from him: while he still lay sleeping in the big arm-chair.

He never saw her again. Through the drowsy summer sunlight she had been whirled away by the horrible horses to her death, to her unspeakably dreadful death. "He must not see this," the wise doctors and the other people at the hospitals had said. "You understand. He must not see it." And he did not question their wisdom, understanding that they were in truth wise. He waited until his treasure had been placed in its solid casket until the solid lid of the casket had been tightly fastened down; and then he laid his forehead on the lid and never once raised it throughout the short summer night.

But the metal and wood of the casket-lid were hard things, like life itself, not soft things like his heart, and they marked his forehead: cut into the flesh nearly to the bone, and left a mark which you can see to this day, and which makes him different from other people. And some evil principle or canker or noxious corrosion in the head of one of the brass nails seemed to pass into the wound and through the bone into the brain itself, to corrode the thoughts inside with a bitter, biting gangrene of unquenchable regret, and to make him not quite right for the rest of the days.

Now that is the true story of the club bore; and when you and I who know it come across him—if we are not pilled and live long enough to get into the most exclusive club in the world—we will make allowances for the old fellow: allowances which the members, and even the servants, can't be expected to make, because if they see the faint scar upon his bald forehead, they don't in the least know how it came there.

"Hair Preserved and Beautified" by using the only reliable preparation, Rowland's Macassar Oil, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use Rowland' Golden Macassar Oil, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

WOMEN LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Miss Shaw-Lefevre had a somewhat smaller audience at the conference of the Women's National Liberal Association on May 20th at the Holborn Restaurant. The discussion on national expenditure was opened by a resolution which was moved by Mrs. Tomkinson, who gave a long, lucid, and vigorous speech in support of its propositions. The resolution ran:

"That this meeting of the Women's National Liberal Association desires to record its strong condemnation of the wasteful expenditure and financial extravagance of the present Government, whereby the National Debt and the national expenditure have been increased at an alarming rate, heavy burdens have been laid upon the poorer classes of the people, all social reforms have been retarded, and enormous sums are now being spent upon an Army scheme utterly unsuited to the needs of the country."

If, said Mrs. Tomkinson, women had the suffrage, the taxes on bread and sugar would never have been put on. Then there is the question of tea. That is truly a woman's question. Every woman is a tea drinker, and most men are too (Applause.) That tax ought certainly to have been taken off.

Dealing with the question of our enormously increasing general expenditure, Mrs. Tomkinson said there was some rude man who said that every woman was at heart a screw. She agreed that women were more inclined to get good value for their money than were men, but they, as women, would not grudge the the great national expenditure if they thought they were getting value for their money.

Mr. Lough, M.P., said that last Friday a great statesman went to Birmingham and advocated a total reversal of the policy which had made this Empire great. He was glad to see that Lord Rosbery did not give much support to Mr. Chamberlain, although he would have liked to have seen Lord Rosebery give a more hearty repudiation to these doctrines.

Mrs. Byles said she had made elaborate inquiries in the North of England in working-class homes and found that the pound had now less purchasing power by half a crown than three or four years ago. (Shame!)

Mr. McKenna, M.P., compared Mr. Chamberlain to Mrs. Jellaby, who interested herself so much in Africa that she let her own household go to ruin. He had no faith in Mr. Chamberlain's new zollvecrein balloon. He remembered the balloon of Old-Age Pensions and its melancholy fate.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th May, 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,12,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,06,000
Or per mile of Railway	243	629	9	881
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	22,37,269	51,17,379	73,197	74,27,845
Total for 22 weeks	23,49,239	54,07,379	77,197	78,33,845
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,941	2,27,718	11,064	3,66,753
Per mile of Ry. do.	278	494	24	796
Total to corresponding date do.	23,68,671	48,65,936	69,010	73,03,617

Increase for the week ...... Rs. 39,247
Do. to date ...... „ 5,30,228

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th May, 1903, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,30,000	3,50,000	7,000	4,87,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	213	4	296
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	28,40,854	65,70,915	1,55,192	95,66,961
Total for 22 weeks	29,70,854	69,20,915	1,62,192	1,00,53,961
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,37,969	5,06,061	—810	6,44,020
Per mile of Ry. do.	84	308	......	392
Total to corresponding date do.	28,60,984	89,95,831	1,02,871	1,19,59,686

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 1,57,020
Decrease to date ...... „ 19,05,675

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 30th May 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 30th May 1903—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system	1,98,150	6,81,767	11,199	8,91,116
I M R do	53,000	1,74,893	3,351	2,31,244
Total	2,51,150	8,56,660	14,550	11,22,360
Actuals for corresponding week ending 31st May 1902—				
G I P R system	2,24,742	6,11,689	4,224	8,40,655
I M R do	50,116	1,93,975	7,571	2,51,662
Total	2,74,858	8,05,664	11,795	10,92,317
Increase or Decrease G I P R	— 26,592	+ 70,078	+ 6,975	+ 50,461
Increase or Decrease I M R	+ 2,884	— 19,082	— 4,220	— 20,418

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th May, 1903, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	400	..	700
Or per mile of Railway	18	23	..	41
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	7,701	5,831	30	13,562
Total for 22 weeks	8,001	6,231	30	14,262
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	492	441	1	934
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	26	...	54
Total to corresponding date do.	9,379	7,724	61	17,155

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 234
Decrease to date ...... „ 2,893

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th May, 1903, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	30,000	—	33,000
Or per mile of Railway	21	213	—	234
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	61,887	4,49,409	3,086	5,14,382
Total for 22 weeks	64,887	4,79,409	3,086	5,47,382
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,467	28,611	809	32,887
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	203	6	233
Total to corresponding date do.	79,585	4,34,266	4,530	5,18,381

Increase for the week ...... Rs. 113
Do. to date ...... „ 29,001

Soft, Fair, Delicate Skin ensured to those who use Rowland's Kalydor, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for Rowland's Kalydor

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The Paris papers record the death of the aged Monsignor Bauer, who was formerly father-confessor to the Empress Eugenie, and is known to have had a considerable influence over the unfortunate direction of her policy. He was a Jew by birth, and during the fourth decade of the last century he was a busy man upon the Paris Bourse. In 1855 he astounded his kinsfolk and fellow-financiers by turning Roman Catholic. He was no less successful as a Christian than he had been as Hebrew. He was ordained priest, taken up by Napoleon III., become the religious connsellor of the Empress, and was made a Monsignor by Pope Pius IX. A few years ago the old priest added to the list of surprises which characterised his life by taking to himself a wife.

Messrs. Constantin Meunier and Alexandre Charpentier have completed their sketches for the monument which is to be raised in Paris to Zola's memory, and M. Charpentier is now taking up his residence with his colleague at Brussels in order to assist him in the preparation of a model, one-third of the proposed actual size. When this model is ready, some time towards the close of this year, it will be exhibited; but in all probability one will have to wait till the spring of 1905 for the completion of the monument itself, which is to be erected in the Tuileries Garden, in a line with the Luxor obelisk on the Place de la Concorde, the Arc de Triomphe of the Place du Carrousel, and the monument to Gambetta.

What are the ideas of publishers regarding the next book which shall sell its hundred thousand? It occurred to the (People's Friend to make some inquiries on the subject, and it publishes a series of replies. One publisher, Mr. J. Eveleigh Nash, makes this statement. It seems to me that the melodramatic story, with a strong love interest, always makes the widest appeal; Messrs. Hurst and Blackett think success now depends almost entirely on the merits of the novel itself. Anything out of the common or above the ordinary run of novels as regards its literary merit is almost certain to find a public.

Mr. Fisher Unwin's experience is that novels of present-day life, especially Society novels, have the largest sale: Mr. John Long holds that a good Society novel with really clever dialogue always finds a market; Messrs. Ward and Lock say there always has been and always will be an enormous demand for well-told stories of either love, adventure, humour, or of domestic interest, and the demand for all these stories exists at the same time. Messrs. Chapman and Hall belive that there never was a time when the budding novelist had a better opportunity than he has at present. To satisfy the taste of readers to-day a very high standard has to be attained as regards spontaneity originality, imagination, styley, power of expression, and human sympathy, is the opinion of Messers. Chatto and Windus.

Among other opinions given are those of Messrs. Gay and Bird, who declare for genuine humour blended with parthos and Messrs. James Nisbet and Co., who consider the most saleable class of fiction to be Society novels with a strong element of bold adventure. The general conclusion to be drawn from the various publishers' statements would seem to be that almost any kind of good story, whether of love, of adventure, of domestic life, dealing with the past, the present, or even the future, is likely to succeed. The publishers have no infallible recipe, nor do they pretend to predict what the fate of any particular book will be, whether it will bring a fortune to writer and publisher alike, or whether it will prove a complete failure. The hints, however, are not without their value.

The latest Metropolitan park has just been opened the property, which is known as Avery Hill, has an area of a little over eighty-four acres and is situated on the main road between the village Eltham and the country boundary. A Mansion, together with conservatories' stabling, and winter gardens, are included in the estate, the remainder of which was at the time of purchase already laid out as a park. The price paid by the London County Council for the property was £25,000, or about £298 per acre, a very low figure as compared with that of the acquisition of other parks.

John Dalton, the centenary of whose first conception of the Atomic Theory has been celebrated by the Manchester Literary and Philosophic Society, lived in Manchester for more than half a century. He settled in the town originally as a professor at the historic New College—now Manchester College—Oxford. The great chemist was first secretary, and finally president of the Literary and Philosophic Society. Sir Henry Roscoe tells that on one occasion he was introduced to her late Majesty Queen Victoria as Dr. Dalton, and that to her dying day the Queen believed him to be Dr. Dalton. The mistake came about in this way. Sir Henry Roscoe in 1874 took up to an exhibition of scientific apparatus at South Kensington the apparatus of Dr. Dalton. It was boldly labelled Dr. Dalton's apparatus, and when the Queen came round Sir Henry Roscoe stood by to exhibit, it. A Court official preceded the Queen, and, indicating Sir Henry, he announced, Dr. Dalton, your Majesty!

During the last day or two the swifts have congregated in considerable numbers around the village steeples and spires in Surrey and elsewhere. The first-comers were seen about the 8th inst, but they arrived very slowly, and the main body is nearly three weeks beyond the usual time. Seeing that swifts commence to leave this country at the end of July, and that very few are seen after the middle of August, the time appears none too long for the process of paiting and the rearing of the young ones The fledglings mature very slowly, far more slowly than swallows; although, unlike the swallows, swifts breed but once in a summer. Yet, marvellous as it seems, the naked, helpless squabs of July are sufficiently advanced to be able to accomplish the flight hence to the Cape of Good Hope in the first half of August.

The Cutlers' Company, who have recently entertained the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Mayor of Sheffield have a history dating from 1380. Among men of this trade it was a saying that every knife is prepared by three crafts—the blade by the bladsmythes, the handle and other fitting work by the cutlers, and the sheath by the sheathers. So far back as 1403 every maker had to put his mark upon his work, as even in that day knives were introduced with forged marks. There is a curious old prohibition against cutlers selling on a Sunday.

Mr M. H. Spielmann, editor of the Magazine of Art, has in the June number the first instalment of a paper on this subject. The fact is recalled that in the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee that inquired into the administration of South Kensington Museum it was stated that some years ago Dr. Middleton, Sir Caspar Clarke's predecessor, drew up a list of no fewer than fifty objects which had been removed from the Museum as forgeries, quasi-forgeries, or worthless. Some witnesses declared that the Agate Cup, which was bought at the Hamilton Palace sale for £535, was merely a made up object, worth not more than £50, and that the great gateway which had been bought from Signor Molinari for £600 was likewise made up. It was also shown that what was labelled as Cardinal Wolsey's Chair was Cingalese work of the eighteenth century, although the Museum authorities did not admit that they had ever been deceived by the title, but retained it for the purpose of identification.

The portion of the grounds immediately surrounding the mansion is about fifteen acres in extent, and is highly attractive, having been laid out and planted with great taste. The remainder of the property is also park-like, but in somewhat less degree, consisting of pleasant meadows with a gentle slope to the south, and very well timbered. The whole estate commands good views and is capable of high development as a place of recreation and pleasure for the public. The mansion possesses fifty rooms. Adjoining the house is the conservatory communicating with the winter garden, which in turn leads to a fernery filled with rockwork arches, waterfall, and miniature lake. There are also vineries, peach-house, fig-house, and a variety of small glass-houses.

From some notes by Mr. G. L. Gomme, the Clerk of the County Council we gather that if any reliability can be placed upon a name, the village of Eltham (Anglo-Saxon Ealdham the old town or habitation) must be of considerable antiquity. The earliest mention of it, however, occurs in Domesday at the time of the compilation of which the manor of Eltham was in the possession of Odo Bishop of Bayeux half brother to the Conqueror, and was held of him by Haimo Sheriff of Kent. On the disgrace of Odo in 1082, all his estates were confiscated to the Crown. At one time Eltham figured very prominently in English history as a favourite place of Royal residence. James I was the last King who resided there occasionally and with the permanent removal of the Court, Eltham sank into the condition of a small agricultural village lying in the midst of woods with nothing but scattered villages for many miles round. The present rural character of the district is likely to be considerably modified within a few years.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNALIST.

How many of our readers—or, for that matter, how many present-day Anglo-Indian journalists—know anything about J. H. Stocqueler, an early Anglo-Indian journalist, who did strenuously useful work in the early years of the last century in fighting for the freedom and independence of the Anglo-Indian Press. Fortunately, many years after he left the country, he published a Memoir and though it is now out of print, tattered and dilapidated old copies may still be had. The Memoir is distinctly valuable, for amid much discursive writing on subjects which are out of date it gives a personal and authentic account of men and matters in India at that time; and especially of the early days of Anglo-Indian journalism which is very interesting.

Stocqueler was barely of age when he came to India. Having sought, unavailingly, by some roundabout family influence to secure a cadetship in the Hon'ble East India Company's Service he eventually enlisted and landed in Bombay, in May 1819, as one of the Company's soldiers. His clerkly abilities and education soon secured for him more profitable and, in a certain sense, more congenial employment than that of a private soldier; and that family influence, which had failed him at Home, in Bombay resulted in his being appointed to a clerkship in the Bombay Government Secretariat, in which capacity he quickly rose to a position of trust and responsibility—what he describes as a "Deputy Assistant Under Secretary" on a salary of Rs. 400 a month.

Apparently the only Bombay newspapers then in existence were the "Bombay Gazette"—still alive and going strong—and the "Bombay Courier" and to use the words of our old journalist "very comical things they were." The "Bombay Gazette" was

IN HOT WATER WITH THE GOVERNMENT

which in those days had powers which could make the recalcitrant journalist sit up very effectually indeed. Mr. Fair, the editor of the paper, very weakly allowed himself to be made the tool of a clique of discontented lawyers and lampooned Sir Edward West, the Recorder of Bombay. He paid the penalty of his temerity by being deported. Stocqueler, who appears to have always been seized with an itch for scribbling, longed to take a hand in the journalism of the day, and, if possible, to raise its standard and improve its methods. His opportunity was not long in coming, and he was, shortly after the "Bombay Gazette" incident, offered the Editorship of a little paper, the "Argus," which had then been started. He accepted the offer, intending at the same time to retain his Government appointment. He soon found out the proverbial difficulty of serving two masters, both so exigent as Government and a high standard of independent journalism. He soon fell foul of the authorities and became a marked man officially. Mr. Beck, the original proprietor of the "Argus" then relinquished his interest in the paper, and under Stocqueler's direction it became the "Bombay Chronicle."

His ambition now went to even greater lengths, and he became fired with a desire to go Home and return with the materials and appliances for starting a really first-class paper. With much difficulty, owing to the hostility of the officials, he succeded in getting away. He returned after 15 months, in 1827, and started a paper called the 'Iris,' so named because he intended that it should be of as many hues as the rainbow. For the first month, he says, he managed to conform to the title of his paper, imparting to it all the watery properties of the rainbow, if the diversity of colour was wanting, until a lucky participation in a Parsee religious controversy on a point connected with the Zoroastrian Calendar gave the paper the fillip that it badly needed. Having crossed the Rubicon, the success of the paper became assured; but he made it doubly sure by seizing an opportunity of incorporating it with the older and more prosperous 'Bombay Courier,' which then made a very large income out of a monopoly of the Government printing.

ABUSING THE RIVAL PAPERS.

The "Bombay Gazette" was not suppressed with the deportation of its Editor, Mr Fair, and was still in existence when Stocqueler acquired the "Courier." His device for booming his new property was the old-fashioned one of abusing the Editor of the rival journal. It did not take much to break through the thin veneer of journalistic courtesy, and soon the two Editors were at each other's throats in real earnest. A challenge to a duel was issued by one of the parties, but the quarrel was patched up before it got to the blood-letting stage. The "Bombay Courier" then fell on evil times owing to the Government withdrawing its printing and starting an official "Gazette" of its own; and when, at this stage of his fortunes, Stocqueler received an offer from the "Bengal Hurkaru," an influential paper on the Calcutta side, to act as its Editor, he accepted the appointment. On the principle, in some cases, that the longest way round is the shortest way home, especially if there is anything in the way of journalistic knowledge and experience to be gained, he decided, before joining his new appointment, to undertake a tour in Central Asia and Southern Europe and thence overland to England. The result was that, when he arrived in Calcutta, he found that a great commercial failure had altered the position of things very much, and, as he had been so long in joining, his post had been given away He was, however, provided for, being given the post of Editor of the "Bengal Herald" a weekly, published from the same office, on about one-fifth of the salary. This he accepted, waiting, Micawberlike, for something better to turn up, having always a great belief in his lucky star. "John Bull," an old-established paper on strict Tory lines,—the politics of the day were still Whig and Tory—was then offered for sale, and Stocqueler, rather buying a pig in a poke, made an offer of £1,800 or Rs. 18,000—an equation which alas! no long holds good—which was promptly accepted. The paper was not worth the money, but Stocqueler did not waste time idly repining. He re-named it the "Englishman," and getting together a staff of contributors and securing the patronage of Lord William Bentinck, he laid the foundation of that prosperity which our esteemed Calcutta contemporary has since enjoyed.

HIS JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

Stocqueler's journalistic enterprise was far in advance of his time. He was the friend of Waghorn, the pioneer of the Overland Mail route to India, and when the Mail service by that route became an accomplished fact Stocqueler decided to take the wind out of the sails of his contemporaries by starting a London edition of the "Englishman" which was sent to India with all the latest Home news and was very much appreciated. Similarly, when the first Afghan War broke out, he started a newspaper as near to the seat of war as possible so that he might get the earliest and most authentic news from the Front for the benefit of his subscribers in the North West, which was then without a newspaper. This was the genesis of that famous old paper the "Delhi Gazette," which has now been defunct for many years.

This reference to the "Englishman" would seem to establish its claim to be the oldest newspaper in Bengal; but we believe that this claim is disputed by the present "Indian Daily News," which, through the "Bengal Hurkaru," claims seniority. Another little misapprehension which these Memoirs serve to dispel is the statement that Macaulay, during his stay in India, was a contributor to the columns of the "Englishman." This was not the case, all that he did was to have his review on the Life of Sir James Mackintosh printed there, before transmitting it to the "Edinburgh Review." Stocqueler asked permission to be allowed to publish a portion of the review, but this was very rightly refused by Macaulay. Stocqueler left Calcutta for good in 1843, and was subsequently, we believe, the London correspondent of the "Bengal Hurkaru" and the Madras Athenæum; and here our interest in him must stop.—*Madras Mail.*"

THE visit of the King and Queen to the Coronet Theatre was a departure of a notable kind from precedent. It was also remarkable as showing that the sphere of influence of the West End is spreading farther west, and in its way it was a cordial recognition of the fact that the fashionable West End is no longer bounded by Belgravia and Kensington.

MR. KRUGER, whom I saw, writes a Paris correspondent, at the Gare de Lyon, recently, seemed to be in a very poor state of health and walked with difficulty. After several addresses had been read he made a short speech, in which he referred in terms of gratitude to his visit to Paris and to the money collected by the Parisians for the Boers. As he spoke I really thought that he was going to break down, and the whole proceeding was somewhat painful to witness.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PURELY PERSONAL.

WESTMINSTER is very full of rumours. It always is, but sometimes rumours are more resounding than at others; and this is the case at this moment. It is curious how closely things are watched on the floor of the House of Commons—the seat a member takes, the members he is seen talking to, his clothes, the expression of his face, the flower in his button-hole, his presence or absence; every little item is marked from day to day by the eyes of a Press which has to satisfy the daily craving of millions for news.

The central point of rumour at this moment is Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Gould, with that wonderful instinct at seizing a situation, which is as remarkable as his genius for humour and for drawing, summed up the situation and rumours when he represented the other Ministers, as grumbling because Mr. Chamberlain never joined them in any of their games now, the Ministers, including Mr. Chamberlain, being represented as schoolboys interested in cricket. It is a fact that ever since his return from South Africa Mr. Chamberlain has kept steadily out of the House of Commons. He is in his place for a few moments at question time if there be any questions on the paper for him to answer; but that moment passed he vanishes, and never again returns except when he is called for a division.

This cannot be an accident; indeed, everybody knows that it is not an accident. It is a mistake to suppose that people do not know what is going on inside even so hermetically sealed an institution as a Cabinet. Ministers are men after all; and men will talk, especially when they are at variance, and when variances have produced vehement personal conflict. The Corn Tax has been the main factor in creating recent differences, political and personal. Mr. Chamberlain wanted it retained as a lever towards a form of Imperial Federation; but Mr. Ritchie, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, asserted his authority to have the supreme voice in fixing taxation, and he was strongly backed by Mr. Balfour. Recent speeches have made public this inner difference to those who can read between the lines.

There are two theories with regard to the inner mind of Mr. Chamberlain in Parliamentary circles. One is that his restless and ardent ambition is still as fresh as ever, and that he will never be satisfied until he ousts Mr. Balfour from the Premiership, and installs himself in his place. The other is that Mr. Chamberlain is tired, that his health is not very good, that he has never entirely recovered from the effects of that bad cab accident—the accident of which he himself made the grim remark that he had lost more blood than he thought he had in his whole body; that he has intimated to his colleagues that—to use his own phrase—he is quite ready for his nunc dimittis; and that the one thing which now interests him in politics, is the future of his son Austen. Any break with Mr. Balfour might imperil that future; and therefore it is held that Mr. Chamberlain will not attempt a revolt. Time must be left to show which theory of Mr. Chamberlain is the correct one.

Dr. Thomson, an Irish member, may be said to have brought the question of reading speeches in the House of Commons to a head. One evening on the debate on the Irish Land Bill, he read out from a paper before him every word of his address. There were some indications on the part of some of the younger Irish members to call the attention of the Speaker to the fact; but they were dissuaded by their elders; there is always something ungracious in any attempt to interfere with an unfortunate member who has not the readiness of speech to do without the assistance of a manuscript.

As a matter of fact, a member may practically read his speech if he only go the right way about it. Few Ministers, for instance, ever make a big pronouncement without having a manuscript before them. They have an advantage over the private member in this respect, that they stand at a table and have a box before them on which they can lay their notes; the ordinary member stands up in his place, has nothing but empty space before him, and therefore if he has notes, has to carry them in hands, and so expose them to full view.

Mr. Gladstone, whenever he was introducing a great measure, had bundle after bundle of notes before him; Sir Michael Hicks Beach and nearly every other Chancellor of the Exchequer, not only had notes, but had them arranged into different little bundles dealing with different subjects. Mr. Balfour is not in the habit of using notes to any great extent; his extraordinary readiness enables him to make an extemporaneous speech, and I fancy he has never written out an entire speech in his whole life. His method is to take a few notes with the stylographic pen he always carries, on a piece of paper, and then to get up and speak from these hurried heads. Sir William Harcourt always has a large number of sheets of note-paper—just the ordinary small size—and he turns these leaves carefully over as he addresses the House. Mr. Morley also takes heavy notes as a rule with him when he stands at the box.

It will be seen, then that the distinction which the Speaker has to make is a somewhat subtle and delicate one. He has to prevent reading a speech, but he cannot prevent reading notes. Now notes may be long or short, and a bundle of long notes differed very little from an entire manuscript. What the member, then, has to do is to now and then raise his eyes from his manuscript, look the House straight in the eye, and make the pretence of speaking extemporaneously. So long as he does that the cannot be pulled up.

Mr. Lucy has been making great fun of a little note-book which I have used recently when speaking at any length in the House, and he has called it (a washbook). As a matter of fact, it is one of those small penny note-books in which small housekeepers keep their accounts, and I employ it because it is easily carried in the hand and because it is sewed, and therefore the notes are not liable to be scattered as they are when you put them on separate sheets of paper. It is a good many years since I wrote out an entire speech, and I do not think it a wise practice to do so, it takes away from the readiness which a speaker ought to have, making him too dependent on his manuscript, and it deprives his speech of that air of spontaneity which it should at least affect. Above all things, in speaking, I think a person should interest himself in the thought, leaving the words to come of themselves. In that way you get into touch with your audience to a degree which is quite impossible to the spoken essay.

One night I had a very pleasant dinner with the ladies and gentlemen who have formed themselves into a little society called "L'Entente Cordiale," The object is sufficiently indicated by the name; it is to produce and maintain good relations between England and France. It is needless to say that such a society has got a great fillip from the extraordinary success of the King's recent visit to Paris. Mr. Alderman Alliston was an excellent chairman and spoke with equal fluency and eloquence in English and French, and the Mayor of Boulogne and Mr. Temioin, the chief French guests, also delivered excellent speeches, using their native tongue. One was somewhat surprised to find how close and numerous are the relations between the City and France. English husbands and French wives, or French husbands and English wives were instanced again and again in the speeches; the Alderman, for instance, has a son married to a French lady, the Mayor of Boulogne has an English wife, the chairman of the Entente Cordiale, Mr. A Barton Kent, has a French wife, and, like so many international marriages, the results have been the greatest happiness and that better understanding of each other's nationality between the happy couples.

I gathered there is every likelihood of the President of the French Republic coming over soon to give us a return visit; everybody knows what a tremendous reception he will get from all classes of society. I sincerely trust that the visit may come during the height of the London season, when the present wretched weather has given way to the long overdue sunshine.

A strangely chequered, vehement, feverish career has come to an end with the death of poor Sybil Saunderson. She was a Californian girl of good family, had at one time quite extraordinary beauty of face and of figure, and all the subtle charm that belongs to the American, and particularly to the Californian woman. With that perfect regularity of feature that made her face look like some cameo, with that roundness of figure and of limb that might have made her stand for a young nymph or naiad, with the infectious candour and desire to please which belongs to the young and adventurous race to which she belonged, Sybil Saunderson jumped on to the stage of Paris like some being from another, a brighter, a more joyous world.

MR. MORLEY ROBERTS is engaged upon a novel much longer and much more violently at variance with the conventions than anything that has yet appeared from his pen. It will be called "The Book of Rachel Marr," and will be ready for the autumn season.

LIPTONS
TEAS

ARE THE BEST. ARE THE CHEAPEST.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED
by dealers who for the sake of extra profit offer other brands instead of Liptons.

INSIST ON HAVING
LIPTONS TEAS
obtainable from all dealers, and Wholesale and Retail from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
AND
D. H. HEERAJEE & SONS,
A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1878, FACTORY IN BIENNE (SWITZERLAND).
Under the immediate patronage of the Government of India, (Meteorological Department).



This is a First Class time keeper from The Meridian Watch Co Yes! The best to be had — All alike! — Yes

		Nickel.	Sterling.
		Rs.	Rs.
A Open face Keyless	LEVER, 11 jewels	12	15
B " "	LEVER, 15 " compensating balance	14	20
C full hunting "	LEVER, 15 " chronometer balance	25	30
D semi " "	LEVER, 15 " " "	28	35
E full " "	LEVER, 15 " compensating "	32	36
F semi " "	LEVER, 15 " " "	35	40
G open face "	LEVER WITH OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE	...	45

WARRANTED 3 AND 4 YEARS.
WRIST WATCHES, in 4 qualities..... Rs. 12 to Rs. 25, Rs. 16 to Rs. 40
Cheaper quality Watches from Rs. 5—Kept in stock:

Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., M.A., writes:—"Certified that Messrs. G. A. Charpie of Bombay have been supplying the Indian Meteorological Department with new watches and also repairing old ones for this Department since 1899. I am glad to say that I have been satisfied with the watches supplied, as they have kept good time, and the repairs to watches made by them have also always been satisfactorily and cheaply done.

"(Sig.) JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and Director-General of Indian Observatories."



Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London
BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by Infants, Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged.
BENGER'S FOOD
For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:—"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider "Benger's Food" incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, etc., Everywhere.

All Run Down
When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time. Your nerves are weak and your appetite is poor. You have no ambition, and you are languid and depressed all the time.



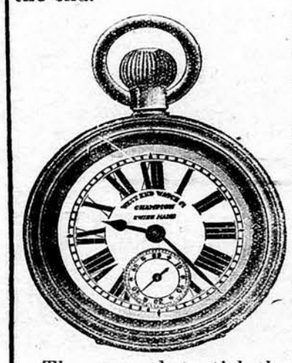
What you need is a good strong tonic, as described by Mrs. H. Austin, of Wellington, New Zealand. She sends her photograph and says:
"I was so weak and tired all the time that I could not sleep at night. Or, if I did sleep, I was as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I was all run down. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles I found myself greatly improved, and soon I was completely restored to health. I think it is a great family medicine."
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.
You will improve faster by using Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Take just enough each night to have one good, free movement of the bowels the day following.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

REGULARLY at BEDTIME USE
CALVERT'S
20 per cent
CARBOLIC SOAP
to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.
Each tablet in metal box.
CALVERT'S
15% CARBOLIC POWDER
offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.
Cheap to use, as it is so strong.
½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.
Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and so one should be without it."
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS, & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.,

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.
For some months past, we have successfully offered our cheap watche in this space. We now draw your attention to a better class of watch which besides keeping more accurate time, will last longer than our lower grades and will prove to be the cheapest and most satisfactory in the end.



THE MODERN. Guaranteed for 2 years. Made in 3 sizes

In Open face cases			
Nickel Silver case	20''' guard's size	...	Rs. 22-0
" " "	18''' medium size	...	" 20-0
" " "	16''' small size	...	" 23-0
Sterling Silver case	18''' medium size	...	" 30-0
" " "	16''' small size	...	" 30-0

THE CAMPAIGN. Guaranteed for 3 years. Medium and small size

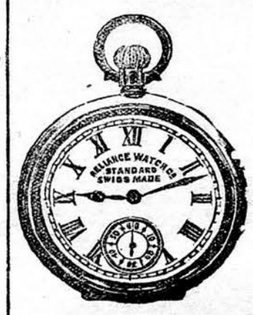
In Nickel Silver Oase		In Sterling Silver Case	
Open face ...	Rs. 22-8 each	Open face ...	Rs. 34 each
Hunting ...	" 25-0 "	Hunting ...	" 38 "
Half-hunting...	" 28-0 "	Half-hunting...	" 42 "

In black oxydised steel case, Open-face Rs. 25
THE CHAMPION. Guaranteed for 6 years. Medium size,
In Open Face Nickel Silver Case ... Rs. 30
" " Sterling Silver Case ... " 45

THE IMPERIAL. Guaranteed for 6 years. Thin shape, small size.
Open Face Nickel Silver Case Rs. 32
" Sterling " " " 50
Hunting " " " " 54
Half-hunting " " " " 57

They are substantial, though not too bulky; the cases are practically dust and damp proof, with strong front glasses.
ABOVE RATES ARE NET FOR CASH or V. P. P.
Apply for a copy of our abridged price list No. 38 giving particulars about the *free gift* of a silver pencil case to the purchaser of one West End Watch.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road,
(OPPOSITE THE G. P. O.)

CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.
The "ENSIGN" Cameras.
Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼×3¼.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.
The "SANDERSON" Cameras.
Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.
Regular Model Prices from £6 17 6
Tourist Model " £6 10 0
De Luxe Model " £10 10 0
Roll Film Model " £6 17 6
The "ENSIGN."
Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to
GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.



RELIANCE WATCH CO.
(Under the immediate Patronage of the Government, the Post Office, &c.)
THE MOST POPULAR WATCHES IN INDIA.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,500.
All Watches Guaranteed 3 to 6 Years
Novelties of all Descriptions, Muff Chains in Silver and Gold, Bracelets, Rings, etc.
AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.
Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application.
Repairs of all descriptions done at the shortest Notice by experienced European Experts.
CHRONOMETERS, A SPECIALITY.
BOMBAY—3-4, Hornby Row. CALCUTTA—14, Radha Bazar.

'GRAND PRIX,' PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Price per 100 Rs. 7.

Price per 100 Rs. 5-8.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOTO DEALERS.
5, Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

FARROW'S "A1" GREEN PEAS



THE ORIGINAL PACKET.
Specially prepared for Boiling
COOK IN 15 MINUTES.
TASTE EXACTLY LIKE FRESH GATHERED PEAS.
Delicious Vegetable all the year round. The richest food the world provides and the cheapest. Contain double the nutriment of Beef. Far nicer than Tinned or Bottled Peas.
FREE FROM COLORING MATTER.
Store Keepers who are not stocking this quick selling Line may obtain SAMPLE GRATIS through British Agents.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
J. FARROW & Co., Boston, Eng.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.



THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy, P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

CLEARANCE SALE
AT POONA
OF
Helical and Other Premier Bicycles.

All Machines (Ladies' and Gentlemen's) are offered at prices to secure an absolute clearance.

For particulars apply to
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
8, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARS
Soapmakers



By Royal Warrants



TO THEIR MAJESTIES
The KING and QUEEN





KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

2495

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

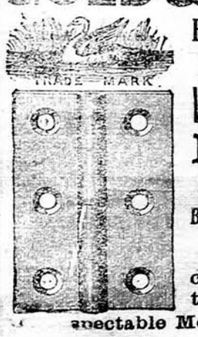
BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.



CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free, 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

"ARCTIC" PATENT DRY COLD AIR REFRIGERATING MACHINE.
NO CHEMICALS USED—AIR ONLY.



COPYRIGHT PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES

THIS MACHINE USES ONLY AIR AND WATER, AND THE TEMPERATURE MAKES NO APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED.
THE WATER IS RETURNED TO A TANK FOR RE-USE.

This Illustration shows our smallest size Machine cooling a Cold Chamber 8 ft. by 7 ft.

MADE IN ALL SIZES.
PERFECTLY DRY COLD ROOMS & CONTENTS.
No danger. No skilled attention required.
Can be driven by ANY form of POWER.
Cold Rooms can be built by Local Labour, we supply plans free.

Write for full particulars to:—
T. & W. COLE, LTD., PATENTEES & SOLE MAKERS.
PARK ROAD IRONWORKS,
BURDETT ROAD, LONDON, E., ENGLAND.



FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO! 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.